ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,112—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 9, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	13th July.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th "
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.L. SHANNON	4138	800	E. Crewes	10th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th "
B.* HYDASPES	2998	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4138	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
B.L. CARTHAGE	3950	1000	M. da Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4138	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.L SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcestor	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.L ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo 1st.

SURAT, 11th July. CATHAY, 26th July. ROHILLA, 10th August | RAVENNA, 23rd August. AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	1st Aug.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	500	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,233	350	9th July.
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Suez Canal House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 30th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

S. S. "SETOS."

THE above Steamer will SAIL as under:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
SETOS	Weisskam	1,746	12th July.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to Natal.

For Freight and Passage apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 5th July, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. dealt on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,610 tons, on the 14th July, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 10th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 12th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 1,797 tons, on the 12th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th August, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th July, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued or the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANALYSES, CHEMICAL AND MICROSCOPICAL,

FOR Governments, Native States, Railway and Mining Companies, Cotton and Spinning Mills, Shipping Agents and Private Firms. Surveys undertaken in all cases requiring Chemical and Technical Knowledge.

Enquiries Solicited, and Printed List of Fees forwarded on Application.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE

Should become the Household standby.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE,

And is *the* remedy for overworked Brain, Sleeplessnesses, Harassing Dreams, Anxiety, Excitement, Wasting Diseases, &c.

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT,

Taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES

The Blood, giving renewed Energy and Vitality to the Exhausted; building up again the wasted constituents which give the Brain, Health, Energy and Vigour.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL

Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY

Imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BRANDIES! TRADE MARK BRANDIES!

HEART-LABELLED.

WITH CONFIDENCE WE RECOMMEND.

	CASH. Rs.	a.	CREDIT. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S Special Invalid Brandy ....per doz.	82	0	91	8
TREACHER'S Extra Special Liquor Brandy ...per bot.	7	0	8	0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale Cognac ....per doz.	52	8	58	8
TREACHER'S Old Pale Cognac	45	8	51	0
TREACHER'S Pale Cognac	39	8	44	0

CAUTION:—The Genuineness is Guaranteed by the Trade Mark of the Company being Branded on the metallic Capsule and on the Cork.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

The Cream of "Scotch Whiskies," having a very Large Sale. "FERRINTOSH" Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome. Possesses delicate Fragrance.

Per Dozen, Rs. 27.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY AT THE PRICE IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine and General Merchants, PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE EARL OF ELGIN.

CUMBERLAND HAMS, Real Wiltshire (Harris Crown Brand) Bacon, Gruyere, Loaf Cheddar and Double Gloster Cheeses.

Oilmenstores of Every description Fresh by every Through Mail Steamer from London.

N.B.—On account of the further heavy FALL in EXCHANGE, we are compelled to announce an ADVANCE of 7½ per cent. on Advertised Prices for all Imported Goods.—23rd May, 1894.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
CATERERS & PURVEYORS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

HOT WEATHER.

GENTS' INDIA GAUZE UNDER-VESTS.

FOR HOT WEATHER WEAR, GOOD VALUE.

6 FOR Rs. 12.

OUT SIZES Rs. 2. EXTRA.

GENTS' INDIA GAUZE PANTS.

6 FOR Rs. 18.

OUT SIZES Rs. 2. EXTRA.

THORPE AND CO.,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, &c.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil. Rs.	8	0 per box
Primo de Rever	"	25	"	6	8 "
Regl. Antonio Lopez	"	50	with ring	11	12 "
Non Plus Ultra	"	50	"	9	8 "
Exquisitos	"	50	"	7	8 "
Princess as (small size)	"	50	"	5	8 "
Neuvo Habano Especial	"	100	"	6	8 "
Do. do. No. 1	"	100	"	5	8 "
Do. do. No. 2	"	100	"	5	0 "
Do. do. No. 3	"	100	"	4	8 "

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW SUPPLY.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

Have just opened a Collection of the

MOST PERFECT CYCLES,

Manufactured by the

PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED,

THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE WORLD,

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893,

FOR BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SHAPES TO SUIT ALL"— THE LAST NEW STYLES

SOFT FELTS, FROM Rs. 7-0. FELT HATS, FROM Rs. 8-6. SOFT CAPS, FROM Rs. 3-4.

HOAR & CO., THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS. BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.

Importers of Drugs, Chemicals, and Surgical Instruments, Nursery and Sick-room Requisites of every description.

Hospitals, Dispensaries, Laboratories, Schools, and Charitable Institutions supplied at Wholesale Rates.

BOMBAY:—Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA:—Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

PHARMACEUTICAL AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

STANLEY BETTER THAN THE BEST. CIGARS

THE CIGAR PER EXCELLENZA.

STANLEY CIGARS, No. 1, per 100, Rs. 4-0
Do. " 2 " " 3-8
Do. " 3 " " 3-0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar-smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of

SUMATRA AND DINDIGAL

Garden-grown Tobaccos. These Tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore, no Cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are

THE FINEST IN INDIA;
THE MOST DELICIOUS SMOKE;
A REAL LUXURY.

REAR-ADMIRAL KENNEDY *writes*:—
"The very best Cigars I ever smoked in India."

Wholesale and Retail from the Manufacturer,

D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

LATEST STYLES IN FELT HATS NOW BEING SHOWN.

BEST LONDON MAKES.

ROUND CROWNS.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	10	8
DUN	10	8
DARK BROWN	10	8

SQUARE CROWNS.

BLACK	11	8
BROWN	11	8

HOMBURG.

BLACK	7	8
DUN	7	8
LT. DRAB	7	8

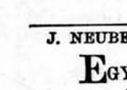
BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
Lessee and Sole Proprietor .....Mr. H. STANLEY.
HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA AND BURLESQUE CO.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 9TH JULY,
"H. M. S. PINAFORE."
TUESDAY.—LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.
WEDNESDAY.—RUY BLAS AND BLASE ROUE.
THURSDAY.—LA GRANDE ALHAMBRA VARIETIES
In Active Prepar tion, this Season—
"MY SWEETHEART."
PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Front Seats, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Third, Re. 1.
Box Plan at Messrs. MITCHELL & Co., Meadow Street, Fort.
Doors Open at 8-30; Overture at 9 p.m.
Mr. A. FAWCETT—Agent. Mr. T. EMPSON—Manager.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.



THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "Bahadur," 1,520 Tons 2,200 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, taking both Cargo and Passengers.

SHEPHERD & Co.

Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 7th July, 1894.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer R. RUBATTINO, Captain G. MERELLO, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 8th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 8th July, 1894.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLAN FRASER," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th July, 1894.

NOTICE.

WE have AUTHORIZED MR. HENRY KREIS to SIGN our Firm Per Pro.

E. SPINNER & CO.

Bombay, 7th July, 1894.

FOR SALE.
AN ICE FACTORY.

THE Undersigned is Instructed by the Proprietor to SELL the DECCAN ICE FACTORY, situated in the Sapper Lines, Secunderabad, Consisting of—
1st, The Factory-buildings with the Ground attached (measuring 275ft by 50ft), containing two Reservoirs;
2nd, A 1-Ton West Ice Machine, complete and in good order.
The above will be sold separately or together.
For further information and inspection apply to—

A. W. FORBES,
Pleader.

Secunderabad, 3rd July, 1894.

BED-SHEETS.

FOR strong, serviceable Bed-Sheets, nothing is better than those manufactured by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Size ... 9 ft. by 5 ft. at ..... Rs. 0 15 each.
„ ... 7 „ by 4 ... „ ..... „ 0 12 „

Samples Free. Special terms for Regiments, Hospitals, and large buyers.

J. NEUBERG,
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
SMOKING TOBACCOS,
of All Brands,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, &c.,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.,
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission),
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
FOLDING TABLES and
CAMP COTS,
Carpets, Bath Tubs,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
COOKING AND
Warming Stoves,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Luncheon Baskets,
BOMBAY.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.
One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.
One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.
HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.
A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD IRON TANKS, &c.

Under instructions from Capt. E. H. Hemming, R.E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m., at the Bombay Harbour Defence Yard, Mazagon, consisting of old iron tanks, W. I. chain, wooden sleepers, C. I. chairs, tarpaulin, files, &c.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions from Captain E. H. Hemming, R.E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Colaba, consisting office desks, drawing tables, chairs, almirah, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 9, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

A lot of loaded and empty cartridges, revolvers, spears, shots, and war's.
A set of 39 band instruments consisting of piccolo, cornet, bass, trumpet, horn, flute, clarionet, drum, tromborne, saxhorn, &c.
The property of a gentleman, consisting of drawing-room sofas, cushioned chairs, marble table, chiffoniers, cabinets, dining table, arm chairs, sideboard, meatsafe, wardrobe, almira, cloth s press, chest of drawyer, dressing and washhand tables, carpet, bentwood chairs, square pianoforte, &c.
By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. A. GENTILE, consisting of gold and silver watches, gold chain, links and buttons, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome and light victoria.
1 strong-built office-shigram.
1 glass-fronted brougham.
1 new rubber-tyred tricycle.
And any other carriages which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN BUTCHER STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst, at 4 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Buttonsey Bhimjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hassun Mahomed Soorti, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of April, 1888, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of farzandari ground belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, together with the upper-storied dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the West side of Butcher Street in the registration district of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 80 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land revenue under No. 158 and assessed by the Municipality under No. 25, ward No. 216 and street Nos. 54-56 and bounded on the East by the Public Road, called Butcher Street, on the West by the house of Ebram Saboodin Parvar, on the north by the house of MadarHabibula Butcher, and on the south by the sweeper's passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 9, 1894.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1893, £8,406,405.
ASSETS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.
A Reversionary Bonus of 35s. per cent. per annum has just been declared on Life Policies in the new participating Class.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

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THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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Secretary.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

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PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

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THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
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RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
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UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TOSHAKHANA,

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MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO., GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS, CALCUTTA,
WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE 23RD JULY, 1894,

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The attention of Rajahs and Capitalists is drawn to this splendid opportunity for investing their money in these days of the depreciated Rupee.

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THE
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January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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THIS FIRM are the LARGEST SHIPPERS of BRANDY in the World, with the exception of Messrs. HENNESSY, as will be seen by the returns for the past Five Years as extracted from the *Wine Trade Review* of February 15th, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893 :—

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JAMES HENNESSY & Co.	3,161,135
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co. ..	1,363,190

This clearly proves that their BRANDY is appreciated all over the World.

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SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., beg to notify that from the 25th instant their OFFICES and GODOWNS, will be at Nos. 5, 7 and 9, BELL LANE, FORT.

Bombay, 25th June, 1894.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Re 5. Horses standing at *Livery* on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
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SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
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COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (62, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for Six Months.....	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India.....	Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody }	„ ¼th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India ..... }	„ ¼th „

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 120,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Re. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
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PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
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Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

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Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND—£275,000.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

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On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
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Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
BANKS.					
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Bank of Bengal	40,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Bank of Madras	10,000	200	all	12 pr. ct.	1,000
Chamoreial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	155 to 160
	2,000	100	50		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	400	all	5 pr. ct.	60xd
Chartered Bank	40,000	400	320	7 pr. ct.	420
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	21	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	250	62½	6 pr. ct.	225
PRESS COMPANIES.		Yearly		Rs.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	0 3
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45)
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	13 pr. ct. 90	1,060
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	500	125	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton Brush & Cawnpor Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	142½ 107½ 107½
Broach City Press Co, Ld.	600	200	all	14	185
Colaba	500	1,000	1,000	20	310
East India	200	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,170
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—		105
Fort	615	2'500		Rs. 80	1,150
French	300	50		Nil	420
Harvey and Sabapathy	480	500	500	30	450
Gingell Press Co., Ld.	700	600	all	4	105
Ghanzaum	240	450	450	Nil	420
Mahura Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Mahapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	107½
Motisell Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	385
Munzur M	1,000	250	all	Nil	230
New Beresford	1,000	100	100	Nil	325
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	127½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs35dvd	470
Sanpathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	560
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	90	180	1,800
Steel	400	2,000	750	35	570
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat Cotton Press Co., Ld.	372	200	all	18	200 21
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	1,060
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	500
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	42
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Belleri	874	500	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay Unified S	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	635
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	30	350
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000		150
Bullanna Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	1,210
China Mills Co, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	790
Connaught Mills	500	500	500	Nil	625
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	555
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	405
Coral Mills Co, Ld.	6,666	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	340
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	500
Esmajee Peat.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	285
Khedutsan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	725
Kingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 20	660
Howard and Bullough	1,000	500	500	Nil	520
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	1,095
Imperial Cotton	500	500	500	Nil	270
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,160
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250	dvd Rs.40	120
Jewraz Balon	1,000	1,00			850
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	600
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	630
Leopold	2,500	200	100	Nil	147
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	630
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	845
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,675
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,532½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,615
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1-00	dvd Rs.60	1,350
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		120
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	355
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,240
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	490
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	—	1,335
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	555
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	340
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	170
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Swadeshi Mills	875	500	500	Rs. 15	515
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vaniahunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G.I. P. R Consolidated Stock	—	4100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. &C. R.	—	& 18	—	do.	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	310xd
	750	50	150	7½	225xd
Back Bay Baths	600	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	105
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,000
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,255
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	150	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,350
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	220
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	1,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Jehangir R Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	900	100	100	Rs. 10	93
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	175
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs 7	92
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	465
Prince of Wales Firein.	220	2,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Sandy & Co.,	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	80	910xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	45
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	19xd
			100		
			25		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	30-8
China Leaf	"	29-3 Nominal.
Pekin. Bar Gold old	"	29-12 "
Do. do. new	"	29-8 "
Australia do.	"	29-3
Bombay do.	"	29-1
English Sovereigns	"	13-5
Do. Dreamer	"	13-4
Bar Silver 17 Betternees	"	98-12
Do. 17½ do.	"	97-0
Carolus Dollars	"	205 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	196
Franc pieces	"	310

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Ganesh Khind XI. *vs.* Colaba.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th:—Constance (s), and Ailsacraig (s), from Cardiff; and Polluce (s), Jedda. Yesterday:—Tanjore (s), from Jedda; R. Rubattino (s), Genoa; Bhundara (s), Calcutta; Karagola (s), Karachi; Arabia (s), Liverpool; and Cathay (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 7th:—King Arthur (s), for Jedda, &c.; Kt. Companion (s), Antwerp; Purulia (s), Zanzibar, &c.; Patna (s), Calcutta, &c.; and Ormiston (s), Batavia. Yesterday:—Quantock (s), for Yokohama; Kola (s), Karachi; and Bisagno (s), China, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers King Arthur, Brahmani, and Purulia left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dwarka left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. La Seyne, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission per Austrian-Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office, for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-day.

THEFT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Albert Pergrousant, the steward of the s. s. La Seyne, now lying in the Victoria Dock, has reported to the police the theft of a gold double-cased keyless watch, valued at 300 francs, or Rs. 250, from his cabin, on Friday last.

BOMBAY DISTRICT REVOLVER CLUB.—Prospectuses of the revolver matches for the ensuing quarter are now out, and together with targets, registers, &c., can be obtained from members of the committee, or the honorary secretary, Lieutenant E. A. Iremonger, Staff Officer, Colaba Depot.

ROBBED IN THE STREET.—Gunput Narayen, residing at the 10th Lane, Camatipura, has reported to the police that, on the night of the 5th instant, he was going along Trimbak Purashram Street, when some one came from behind and having snatched his turban, valued at Rs. 15, from off his head, made off with it.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held, to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m., at the Society's rooms. Papers to be read:—"Man-eating Panthers," by Mr. J. D. Inverarity; "Some Indian Stalking and Shooting, in Rohilla;" "Wounded Tigers: How should They be killed?" by Mr. Reginald Gilbert.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March .....Fur's Vaterland.....Ackermann
Aria .....Foerster (Clarinet solo).....Fiotow
Polka.....The Deep Blue Sea (Piccolo solo)...Brewer
Selection .....The Bohemian Girl.....Balfe
Valse.....Toreador.....Royle
Lancers .....State Ball.....Seydel
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—Mr. W. D. Gardner, commission agent to Messrs Fetterle and Company, watch makers, &c., residing on the ground-floor of a house, at Bellasis Road, reported to the police, on Saturday morning, that between 2 and 4 o'clock on that morning a steel trunk, made by Jones Brothers, and containing gold watches and chains, stones, beads, ornaments studded with diamonds, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 7,805, was carried away from his wife's bed-room.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A GODOWN.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, on Saturday, at the morgue, on the body of Rama Mowji, a labourer, aged forty years, residing at Nowroji Hill. On Friday, deceased and a gang of labourers were engaged in putting pressed bales of cotton into a prow from a godown, at Gunpowder Road. At 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, deceased got on a bale to roll another bale off it, when the bale on which he was standing gave way, and he fell down, the upper bale falling on his face and chest, killing him on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, LIMITED.—An adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Society was held, on Saturday, at the registered office, Hummum Street, under the presidency of Mr. E. R. Smetham, for the purpose of considering the advisability of amending the articles of association in accordance with the suggestions embodied in a requisition, signed by twenty members of the Society. At the previous meetings, held on the 23rd and 30th ultimo, several amendments were, after much discussion, adopted; and further consideration was continued last Saturday. A detailed notice will appear hereafter.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.—The entertainment by this company, on Saturday night, drew a fairly good house, in spite of the threatening weather. La Mascotte is an interesting play and when well staged can scarcely fail of popularity. All the artistes discharged their parts with fidelity, and there were frequent encores. The company has postponed their visit to Poona for a week, in consequence of the large patronage bestowed on them here both on Friday and Saturday night. A change of programme is announced during the whole week. To-night "Pinafore" will be staged, whilst to-morrow "Les Cloches De Corneville" will be performed.

THEFT IN THE GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Sanders-Slater disposed of the case, in which Adarji Edulji, a Parsee carpenter, employed at the Government Dockyard, and Babaji Baji, a police sepoy, stood charged with the theft of copper, valued at Rs. 39, the property of Government. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, acting Public Prosecutor, represented the Crown, while Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, solicitors, appeared for the first accused, the second appearing in person. The circumstances of the case have already been reported in these columns. The Magistrate found both the accused guilty, and sentenced them each to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DEAF-MUTE BURGLAR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Reubin Samuel, a deaf-mute Beni-Israel, who stood charged with house-breaking and theft, was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. His Worship had at first some doubts as to whether the accused could understand the proceedings conducted against him, and the matter was referred to the High Court. Their Lordships' ruling on the matter has already appeared in these columns. Mr. Walshe, superintendent of the Deaf-Mute Institution, was called to make the accused understand the proceedings. Mr. Walshe giving his opinion that the man did understand what was done in court, his Worship passed sentence upon him as above stated.

MISAPPROPRIATION BY A SERVANT.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, gave judgment in the case, in which Atta-ud-din Jadew Raies was charged with cheating and criminal misappropriation in respect of three sums of Rs. 200, Rs. 600, and Rs. 3,200, respectively. Accused was employed as a collecting-peon by Mahomed Amin Aga, and was sent to collect outstandings to the extent of Rs. 4,000, which amount being collected was misappropriated by the accused to his own use. Evidence having been gone into, his Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the charges, or an accumulated term of twenty-seven months' imprisonment.

FATAL SNAKE-BITE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at Naigaum, regarding the death of Dhakoo Govind, a sepoy in the Salt Department, aged thirty-six years, residing at that locality. The deceased was on duty at Rowli Chowkey at the salt pans, near Matoonga. At half-past 3 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, he went to another sepoy who was asleep in the chowkey, and having awoke him, told him that while cutting some grass in the garden, near the place, he had been bitten by a snake on the right thumb, sustaining two punctures thereon. In a short time deceased complained of giddiness, and asked his comrade to send for his wife, but before her arrival, he lost the power of sight, and wanted to be carried home. The deceased was carried home, when he was found to be dead. The jury, upon the evidence, returned a verdict of death from snake-bite.

FLUCTUATIONS IN EXCHANGE.—Chunilal Mulchand, a Bania, and four others were, on Saturday, placed before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of blocking the public thoroughfare at Mumbadevi. The accused were speculating on the rates of exchange, and the prospective price of gold and silver, and were making a great noise to the disturbance of the locality. They were repeatedly warned, but did not pay any attention to the warning, and the police were therefore compelled to arrest them. Mr. Spencer, who appeared for the accused, said that he very much objected to the way in which business in the gold and silver markets was conducted. Speculators and brokers had for a long time been in the habit of talking very loudly on the road, and almost all transactions were done on the public thoroughfare. What he wanted to call the court's attention to was the fact that the real culprits had run away and innocent persons, who were standing near their shops, were arrested by the police. The magistrate discharged the accused with a warning.

DEATH OF A PILGRIM.—A coroner's inquest was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Moolala Zeoa Baba, aged thirty-five years, a pilgrim, lately arrived in Bombay from Bokhara, *en route* to Jeddah. It appears that about two months ago, the deceased and several other persons left Bokhara to go to Jeddah on a pilgrimage. About ten days ago, the deceased was getting into a railway carriage at the Ajmere Railway Station, when he tripped on the platform, causing injury to the second toe of his right foot. He tied a piece of rag round the injured toe, which was then bleeding, and having got into the train, arrived in Bombay, and put up at the Ismail Sett Musafarkhana. After his arrival in Bombay he felt tightness about the muscles of the neck, and lockjaw. On the 3rd instant, he was removed by some of his friends to the J. J. Hospital, where after admission, spasms increased, fever set in, and he died at 6-30 p. m., on Saturday. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

CRUELTY TOWARDS PIGS.—Three Native Christians were, on Saturday, brought up before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, and charged by an agent of the S. P. C. A., with acting cruelly towards pigs. The accused were carrying several pigs, which were suspended on a pole by a rope tied to their legs, to Mazagon, Pedder Road, and the pork-market. Mr. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the accused, who were acting under the orders of two other Native Christians, the licensed vendors of pork. Mr. Spencer contended that the mode of carrying pigs, which was now objected to, was of every long standing, and he could not understand why the Society should have charged the accused at this remote date. The Magistrate having seen the pigs, remarked that one of the animals was bleeding from the leg in consequence of being tied very tightly. He never knew that pigs were carried in that manner, but if they were so carried, the cruel practice should be put a stop to. Mr. Spencer replied that the animals were brought here from up-country, and there was no help but to tie them by their legs. The Magistrate suggested that the animals might be carried in "dolie." There was no objection to the legs being tied, but they should not be carried on a pole as that would cause pain. His Worship warned and discharged the accused, remarking that if the animals were carried in the same way again, the carriers would be punished.

CANDIDATES FOR THE NEW MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE present Municipal Corporation of Bombay ceases from office at the end of March, 1895, and the election of the ratepayers' thirty-six representatives will take place at the end of January next. Canvassing for the thirty-six seats at the disposal of the rate-payers has been going on for some time past. The following is an approximate list of the candidates who are already in the field for election in the seven wards into which the city has been divided:—

Fort Ward: Messrs. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, K. M. Shroff, Nowrojee Jehanghir Gamadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Messrs. Harkissondas Narotumdas, Goverdhundas Gocouldas Tejpal, Dr. K. N. Bahadhurjee, Dr. Underwood, and Mr. Culliandas Kesowdas.

Mandvi Ward: Messrs. A. N. Dharamsi, Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalljee, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Rahimtula Khairaj, the Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed.

Bhuleshwar Ward: Messrs. Budrudin bin Abdulla Kur, Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Jugmohundas Vandravandas Bhaisett, Kursondas Chabildas Lalloobhoy, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjivandas, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, and Dr. Jumnadas Premchand Nanavati.

Girgaum Ward: Dr. Ardasir Dadabhai Modi, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Meherjibhai Rustomjee Setna, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Dr. R. N. Khory, Dr. Cowasjee Eduljee Dadachanjee, Messrs. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Nusserwanjee Bomonjee Jussawalla, H. S. Dikshit, and Raghunath Macond.

Byculla Ward: Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram, Messrs. Shivajee Dhurmajee, Jaya Karadi Lingoo, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Dr. Furdoonjee N. Bisnee, Messrs. Sorabjee Cursetjee Jhondi, Hewett, Narayen M. Lokhande, and Hajee Joosub.

Parel Ward: Messrs. Bhugwandas Narotumdas, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Fazulbhoy Meherally Chinoy, Dr. Bapujee Rustomjee Wadia, and Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Cooper.

Mahim Ward: Dr. A. De Monte and Mr. Ardasir Framjee Oonwalla.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.)

DISPUTE REGARDING STEAM SHIPS.

LATIFF HUSSAN AND OTHERS *vs.* HAJEE CASSUM JOOSUB AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiffs, sons of the second defendant, prayed that the second defendant is the trustee of the plaintiffs of a three-seventh share in the steam-ship Khiva, and a similar share in the steam-ship Tanjore, and that the first defendant is a co-owner with them of the two steamers; that an account might be taken of their shares in the steamers, which might be sold by direction of the court, and a partition be made of the monies realised according to the interest of the respective parties therein. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Melsheimer and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the first defendant; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for the second, fourth, and fifth defendants. The third defendant appeared in person.

The plaintiffs said that disputes having arisen between them and their father, the matter was referred to arbitration, and ultimately a partition was made between them. One of the terms of the partition was that a share held by the second defendant as co-owner with the first defendant in the steam-ship Khiva should be held by him as trustee for the plaintiffs, each of them having an equal one-seventh share. A similar share of three-seventh in a one and a-half anna-share in the steam-ship Tanjore was also held in trust by the second defendant on behalf by the plaintiffs. The arrangement was contained in an indenture of partition which was attested by the first defendant. Though the two steamers had been profitably employed, no accounts had been as yet rendered to plaintiffs, nor had their shares of the profits been paid to them. The plaintiffs contended that the defendants now acted in collusion with each other, and the first defendant had alleged that the plaintiffs had sold their shares in the two steamers. Under the circumstances they prayed for a declaration of their respective shares in the steamers.

The first defendant stated that the deed of partition referred to was attested by him, but he had no personal knowledge or interest in the matter of the dispute. The profits of the last year to which the second defendant was entitled, amounted to Rs. 4,572, which sum he was ready to pay into court. He contended that the plaintiffs were not entitled to be declared co-owners with him of the two ships. He denied the allegation of collusion, and prayed for the costs of the suit.

The second defendant admitted having executed the deed of partition mentioned in the plaint. He said he was willing to account to the plaintiffs for their shares in the profits of the working of the two steamers, which amounted to the sum of Rs. 1,101, which he had brought into court. He submitted that the plaintiffs were not entitled to have the steamers sold. Under the circumstances he prayed that the suit be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

DISPUTE BETWEEN PARTNERS.

ON Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Mahomed Currim, late a partner, in the firm of Messrs. Otto Martin and Co., appeared before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust, in respect of about Rs. 11,000, preferred against him by Mr. Otto Martin. Mr. Burder, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Lowndes, barrister-at-law, represented the accused.

Evidence for the defence having been gone into, his Worship discharged the accused, observing that the statements of witnesses for the prosecution differed materially from one another.

Mr. Burder applied for a summons against the accused on similar charges with respect to several other sums of money.

The Magistrate replied that the complainant should make that application before Mr. Cooper, on Tuesday, (to-morrow).

Mr. Burder further applied that the accused's books of accounts should be kept in court, and not be returned to him until the application was disposed of.

His Worship passed an order accordingly.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE BALLOON ASCENT.

To the great disappointment of the public as well as of Mon. Leon Sagehomme, the balloon ascent and parachute descent, which were to take place, on Saturday, had to be postponed, as the owner of the plot of ground, where the performance was to take place, refused to allow the use of his ground for the purpose. The ground, situated near the Victoria Gardens, and opposite the Byculla Bazaar, belongs to Mr. Sassoon, and has been let to a cultivator, who sub-let it to the parachutist without first obtaining Mr. Sassoon's consent. The purchasers of tickets were informed that the same tickets will hold good on a subsequent occasion next week, when the balloon ascent will take place.

It might be mentioned that an exceptionally large number of spectators, numbering several thousands, turned out to see the *tamasha*, but they were all disappointed. There was a general string of carriages, and the tramcars were over-crowded. Between half-past 5 and 6 p.m., the whole of the Victoria Gardens was thronged with people and Superintendent Crummey, who was on duty there to preserve order, had to call special men to clear the Gardens. Although the multitude was informed on the spot of the reasons, which led to the postponement of the balloon ascent, yet the Superintendent had a difficult task in persuading the disappointed crowd to return to their homes. At about 7 o'clock, the ground was cleared, and everything passed of peaceably.

Mr. Crummey, the Superintendent of Police, E. Division, made the following report to the Commissioner of Police regarding the circumstances, which led to the interruption of the parachute ascent:—"M. Leon Sagehomme has been engaged by Aboobaker Haji Soomar, of Nos. 432 and 434, Nagdevi Street, to make a balloon ascent from the open ground, belonging to Mr. Sassoon, opposite the Byculla Bazaar. It appears that this ground was let to a *kharwa* for cultivation, and he (the *kharwa*) again let it to Aboobaker for the above purpose, but Mr. Sassoon has objected to the ground being let for such a purpose, and has closed and locked the gates of the compound. The locality is most objectionable for such an exhibition. M. Sagehomme intends to call on the Commissioner of Police this afternoon."

THE REV. A. W. PRAUTCH'S BATTA.

MR. RUSTOM PESTONJI JEHANGIR, Assistant Collector of Customs, Opium Department, on Saturday, appeared before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, and said that the Rev. A. W. Prautch was served with a subpœna on his behalf to give evidence in the case, in which he (Mr. Rustom) was charged with assaulting and abusing a Mahomedan milkman. The case was called on for hearing on two different occasions, but the complainant not putting in an appearance, it was dismissed. Mr. Prautch had to be present in court on those two occasions, and he therefore claimed Rs. 40 as his batta, for he had specially to come down from Tanna to attend the court. Mr. Rustom was under the impression that Mr. Prautch was coming to Bombay daily for his own business, and had not to incur any special or extra expenses for attending the court. Mr. Rustom, under the circumstances, declined to pay the batta, at the same time considering that Rs. 40 was an exorbitant amount to ask for two days. Mr. Prautch having satisfied Mr. Rustom that on those occasions he had specially come down to Bombay, the latter gentleman was now willing to pay Rs. 15-8 as the amount of batta.

The Magistrate ordered the amount to be paid to the Chief Clerk, stating that if Mr. Rustom liked he could decline to pay the batta to Mr. Prautch.

THE MONSOON.

THE s. s. Abdulcadir, which arrived here, on Friday, from Jedda, under the command of Captain J. Ilich, experienced strong monsoon.—The s.s. Constance (Captain J. B. Rose), came in on Saturday from Cardiff. She had fine weather to Aden, thence fresh monsoon up to three hundred miles off Bombay.—The s. s. Ailsacraig (Captain James Chalmers), came in on Saturday, from Cardiff, and reports fine weather with moderate monsoon.—The s. s. Polluce, Captain N Serovich, which arrived here on the 7th instant, from Jedda, experienced during the voyage strong monsoon.—Captain R. Garrett, of the s. s. Tanjore, which came in harbour, yesterday, from Jedda, reports having experienced moderate monsoon.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Bhundara, Captain W. H. Jacobs, sailed into harbour, yesterday, from Calcutta. She experienced moderate south-west monsoon.—The Anchor Line s. s. Arabia, Captain George Read, was another arrival yesterday, from Liverpool. She had south-west monsoon and moderate breeze and sea.—The Italian steamer R. Rubattino, Captain Merello, which came in harbour, yesterday, from Genoa, encountered moderate monsoon with high sea, from 61° to 64° E. Longitude.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS COMPANY.

THE adjourned annual general meeting of the company was held, on Saturday, at the offices of Messrs. Khatao Makunji and Co., Apollo Street, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram presiding. At the commencement of the business, the chairman intimated that the debt due on debentures would be paid in October next. Mr. Shapurji Burjorji Bharucha proposed that the meeting be postponed *sine die*, and that the directors should empower the agents to raise a loan for the debentures that fell due in October next, on the most advantageous terms that could be obtained. The proposition being duly seconded, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi enquired whether they were to understand that the scheme proposed at the previous meeting had not been accepted. Mr. Shapurji Bharucha said that they had declined to accept the scheme proposed on the previous occasion. The proposition was then adopted *nem. con.* After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting terminated.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

ARTICLES held in detention in the Dead Letter Office, Bombay, which will be disposed of by auction unless claimed within six months:—

N.B.—Unaddressed, unclaimed, or refused articles are omitted.

PACKAGES ADDRESSED TO ENGLAND OR FOREIGN COUNTRIES INTERCEPTED FOR NOT FULFILLING THE PRESCRIBED CONDITIONS.

Address on article.	Particulars of contents.	Reason of non-transmission to destination.
Knaggs, Mrs, London	A pair of kid gloves	Not *bona fide* sample of merchandise (a)
Cameron, A D, Edinburgh	Six colored cotton handkerchiefs and a silk tie	Do
Carter, Mrs Berks, England	12 knitted handkerchiefs	Do
Crump, Mrs Bussage, Glocestershire	5 yards of white silk.	Do
Bamjee, M C, Boston	Books	Exceeding the prescribed limit of weight (b)
Peter, Mrs H, Lincolnshire	2 Silver Brooches	Jewellery not transmissible (c)
Times, Fracis and Co, London	Bottle	Not transmissable by post (d).
Coyne F E, Johannesburgh, Transvaal	Do	Do
Davey C, Surrey	Cigars	Not transmissible to United Kingdom.

A YEAR or two ago, Mr. Du Maurier admitted that, finding his *Punch* beauties looked better very tall, he deliberately added to their stature. The strange thing is that this year nature has taken a hint from *Punch*. We have only to go into the Park, says a London writer, to see it. We can judge for ourselves. And it is not that there are some very tall girls, but that they are nearly all very tall. The men look about the same height. What is the explanation? Lawn-tennis used to account for everything. It can't account for this. The best lady-players are, as a rule, only of average or less than average height. It certainly is not riding or dancing; for these have always been an English girl's accomplishments. One explanation given is very curious. Calisthenics—not mild back board or the dancing-master, but the gymnasium and the trapeze—have come into fashion, and what Mr. Pinero thought he invented in the "Amazons," turns out to be a fact. Girls are taught to stretch their muscles, and it really seems as if their figures were elastic, and could be pulled out. Certainly this season they are all taller. We shall have to wait awhile to see whether they are stronger.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its' original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for the "

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SILK EYE-GLASS CORDS, Re. 1 for ½ a dozen, or Ans. 4 each; Gold Eye-Glass Chains, Rs. 18 each; Silver Eye-Glass Chains, Rs. 3; Eye-Glass Attachments of all Descriptions.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed in this Hotel for 5 days, and received every attention from Mr Vesonji, the Proprietor, and the Staff. The Proprietor kindly arranged for a place to cook my food and I am much obliged to him for it. I recommend this Hotel to all Orthodox Hindus—RADHA KISHAN RAI BAHADUR, Kashmir.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

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PRICE..... Rs. 5. Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 7.

A further advance of ¼ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday at 101¼; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 108¾. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were unaltered, at £55 5/8. Bar Silver declined 1-16d. to 28 11-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 62¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India was advanced 1-16d., say to ls. 0 13-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £60,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold for Bombay, making the shipments of the white metal to this port since the 1st ultimo £600,000. Braziers' Copper advanced 10s. per ton, to £47; Yellow Metal being quoted at 4¼. French Rentes in Paris were still at par; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at frs. 25·16.

To-day, all the London financial quotations usually wired by Reuter are unaltered. The price of Silver in New York, and Exchange thereat on London, are also unchanged.

No. 1 Soft White Wheat on the spot in Liverpool was quoted yesterday at 4s. 10d. per cental, ex-quay. The usual figures for the quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday are missing from Reuter's telegram.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet yesterday, all round, the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales. East Indians *nil*. The price of spot Mid.-Uplands remained at 4d. per lb., and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value with the exception of a decline of 1-16d. in the price of Tinnevelly; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in the nearer positions and 1-64d in the more distant, the extreme quotations having been 3½d. for July-August deliveries, and 3 61-64d. for November-December. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Mancheser Market was steady.

This afternoon, Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; Sales 6,000 bales; Imports 7,000 bales; and spot and arrival prices all unchanged. The Manchester market has become quiet in tone.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 9,000 bales less than in the previous week, at 48,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers was 7,000 bales greater, at 64,000 bales. The week's Imports were 9,000 bales more, at 19,000 bales. The total Stock, at 1,373,000 bales, had increased during the week by 56,000 bales; and was thus 12,000 bales lighter than at the same time last year, and 203,000 bales less than in 1892. Reuter's weekly figures for the total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe are again missing. The price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool advanced 1-16d. during the week, yesterday's quotation having been 3-8d. per lb. lower than in the corresponding day last year, though 1-16d. higher than in 1892.

The price of Cotton in New York was unchanged yesterday at 7¼ cents per lb. for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 7·05 for September Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales, making the week's total much less than in both the two preceding years, the total figures this season now showing an increase of 8,97,000 bales, and a decrease of 1,171,000 bales compared with last year, and the year before, respectively. To-day, the spot price in New York is unchanged; but Futures for September are 6 points lower at 6·99 cents. The day's Receips at the Ports are *nil*, having been 1,100 bales last year on the same day, and 2,900 bales in 1892. The Cotton in sight is 7,330,000 bales, compared with 7,320,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	9,000	17,000	13,000
,, exports to U. Kingdom	11,000	9,000	22,000
,, ,, Continent	15,000	17,000	4,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,843,000	4,946,000	7,014,000
,, exports to U. K. do.	2,815,000	2,170,000	3,226,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	2,230,000	1,951,000	2,488,000
,, Stock in the Ports	303,000	362,000	512,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 6th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	(not recd.)	2,814,680	3,373,000
,, ,, Surats		259,680	355,650

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	1,373,000	1,385,120	1,576,250
,, London	(not recd.)	5,000	9,000
American Afloat	30,000	20,000	40,000
East Indian ,,	10,000	10,000	20,000
Total		1,420,120	1,645,250
Price of Mid.-Americans	4d.	4 3-8d.	3 15-16d.
,, Good Dhollera	3 3-16d.	3½d.	3 7-16d.
Difference	¾-16d.	⅛d.	⅛d.

Nothing has been done again to-day for export in our local Cotton market; but the Mills have taken 2,450 bales, consisting of 700 Bengal, at Rs. 170-2; 500 Broach, at Rs. 203; 400 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 193-4; 350 Dharwar, at Rs. 188; 200 each of Mulkapore, at Rs. 186-91; and Barsee, at Rs. 193; and 100 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 165 per candy; the tone of the market having been steady, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT has been more enquired for by shippers, and a moderate business has been reported, in a steady market. The price of Delhi has advanced half an anna per cwt., and we now quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4 4 0	per cwt.
Do. 85	,, 4 12 0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 3 13 6	,,
Red Delhi	,, 3 6 0	,,
Hard Yellow	,, 3 14 0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 3 11 0	,,
Hard Red	,, 3 8 0	,,

SEEDS have been taken largely for export to-day, and are steady at previous rates as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-14-6 to Rs. 8-0-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,, 6-3-0 to ,, 6-5-0	,,
Do. do. Cawnpore	,, 6-1-0 to ,, 6-3-0	,,
Do. Red do.	,, 5-15-0 to ,, 6-1-0	,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,427 bales.
Wheat	11,504 cwts.
Linseed	8,377 ,,
Rapeseed	9,093 ,,
Poppyseed	773 ,,
Groundnuts	5,162 ,,
Castorseed	2,724 ,,
Rice	1,958 ,,

FREIGHTS remain dull in tone, and next to nothing doing. Some business for Marseilles is reported at 3d. per ton below yesterday's rates.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 0 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which a good amonnt was reported done during the day; but Calcutta coming easier, and few Mercantile Bills coming out, the rate receded 1-32d. to 1s. 0 27-32d. For three months' sight Credits the opening rate was 1s. 0 31-32d., which remained the quotation throughout the day, with but little offering thereat, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 0 27/32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 0 27/32d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 0 ¼d. ,,
Credits do.	1s. 0 31-32d. to 15-16d. ,,
Francs do.	1·36¼ ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak at 103 5-16 for Fours for Money and Account all day, this having also been the closing rate. 103 has been quoted for 3½ per Cents; also for the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-3 awaiting conversion.

SHARES.—There has been some further upward movement in Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, Star of India having advanced Rs. 15; Bombay Cotton, and Howard and Bullough, Rs. 10 each; and Alliance, James Greaves, Maneckji Petit, Oriental, Presidency, and Swadeshi, Rs. 5 each, at our revised quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 1,180 per share.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY 7.

10 p.m. ... 82·3

SUNDAY, JULY 8.

6 a.m. ... 81·2
10 a.m. ... 83·2
3 p.m. ... 81·5
6 p.m. ... 79·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SCOFIELD.—July 6, at Manchester, George E. Scofield, late of Bombay. (By telegram.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLE.—June 23, at Kherwara, Rajputa, the wife of Captain R. A. Cole, I. S. C, of a daughter.
LONG.—June 22, at Rangoon, the wife of Herbert William Long, of a daughter.
MACKINNON.—June 23, at Bubnaulie, the wife of F. Mackinnon, of a son.
REID.—July 1, at Mary Ville, Ballyganj, Calcutta, the wife of R. J. Reid, of twins (girl and boy.)

DEATHS.

BUCKLEY.—June 30, at Pachbodra, Marwar, Herbert William, son of Mr and Mrs G. F. Buckley, aged 17 years.
HAMER.—July 5, at No. 2, Park Lane, Calcutta, Ruth Agnes, the infant daughter of Robert Bradburn and Agnes Hamer, aged 9 months.
LEIGH.—July 1, at Tezpur, Assam, Herbert Leigh, Daputa Tea Co, aged 40.
ROGERS.—July 1, at Cashmere Cottage, Murree, Ruby Margaret, infant daughter of Henry and Annie Rogers, Military Works Department, aged 8½ months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1894.

AT a time when the paramount importance of maintaining the British supremacy on the sea is so fully recognised, it would almost seem a superfluous task to add to the literature existing on the subject. But it is quite certain that many of those who have the most to say regarding the naval requirements of the British Empire know the least about them, and that many who noisily support a particular policy in the shipbuilding programme do so without due enquiry, and consequently base their opinions on insufficient data. A signal public service has therefore been done by Lord Brassey in permitting a selection of his addresses and papers on maritime and naval subjects to be reprinted, and the two volumes just issued by Messrs. Longmans, form together a most valuable storehouse of facts and opinions in all that relates to maritime affairs. Although the papers extend over a period of twenty-one years—from 1872 to 1893—the selection made has been so judicious as to eliminate for the most part, matters of merely archaic interest. There is no subject in which progress is more constant, and consequently none in which treatises are more apt to grow obsolete, than the science of warfare ashore and afloat. The substantial "Naval Annual," of which Lord Brassey is the projector and editor, fully suffices indeed to keep its readers well informed as to the naval progress and notabilia of each successive year, but there are, on the other hand, many subjects connected with the navy and the defence of the Empire by sea which have a certain permanency about them, and these are the subjects with which the earlier papers deal. Lord Brassey seems to have intended to follow the example of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain, and other prominent men who edit their own speeches. But he was called upon, twelve months ago, to undertake the more onerous, though far less needful, duty of presiding over the deliberations of the Opium Commission. Consequently, on the eve of his coming out to India, he confided to his friend, Captain S. Eardley-Wilmot, R.N., the task of arranging and editing the papers, with full powers to make such excisions as might seem desirable. The commission has been carefully discharged, and as a result we have in the volume before us the conclusions and opinions of an author who speaks with an authority to which few civilians can lay claim. Not only has Lord Brassey inherited from his gifted father a special interest in naval concerns, he has also by long practical experience, and by service in our naval administration, obtained a most extensive knowledge of all that relates to the sea.

The publication of the paper read by Lord Brassey some time ago on "The Future Policy of Warship Building," at the Institution of Naval Architects, is of special interest at the present time, in view of the determination of her Majesty's Ministers to strengthen the Navy year by year without disclosing their programme. Lord Brassey told his hearers that the re-inforcement of the fleet was being pushed forward with ability and energy, but, as he predicted, since then a further programme of shipbuilding has been entered upon, and Government has been called upon to address itself to the difficult task of deciding between the conflicting opinions of eminent authorities. That decision has been arrived at, but has not been communicated to Parliament. It is more than possible that we have the undisclosed Admiralty programme in the paper before us, for we are well assured that Lord Brassey's opinions would receive very respectful consideration from the present First Lord, and from her Majesty's Ministers generally. As a five-years' programme Lord Brassey proposes the building of ten battle-ships, six armoured coast defence vessels, monitors; six armoured rams, Polyphemus type improved; forty cruisers of the first class; thirty look-out ships, and fifty torpedo gun vessels. If these proposals have found acceptance on the part of the Government of what will our Naval strength consist when the programme is completed? There will be forty-two first class battle-ships and seven armoured rams attended by forty-nine look-out ships, and seventy torpedo cruisers. For the defence of the Channel and British coasts there would then be eighteen coast-defence ironclads and a torpedo flotilla. Property exceeding one hundred and fifty millions of pounds sterling in value is always afloat under the British flag, and for the protection of this commerce there would be thirteen second-class battle-ships, eighteen armoured cruisers, fifty-one protected cruisers of the first class, and forty-six of the second class, together with eleven ships of the "C" class. As to the distribution of this force, Lord Brassey proposes to retain in the Channel, and the area into which the trade from the East and the Americas converges, the nine armoured cruisers of the new type, and the forty-six second and third class cruisers. The new first class protected cruisers would guard the trade route to the East from south of the latitude of Gibraltar, and round by the Cape to Ceylon. It is further proposed that from Ceylon to Bombay and Calcutta, and eastwards to Shanghai, the trade should be formed into convoys, the vessels to be utilised for their escort being nine armoured cruisers of the old type, thirteen second class battle-ships, and the eleven corvettes of the "C" class. Lord Brassey—who is nothing if not practical—claims for this programme that it is brought forward with regard, not only to Naval requirements, but also to political and financial considerations. The forces enumerated might not be adequate for every possible emergency, but they would be beyond comparison superior to anything which could be brought against them, and his Lordship observes with sailorlike enthusiasm: "We should have behind them the immense resources of our merchant service and our great industries, the alliance and co-operation of the Colonies, and the patriotic spirit of a great nation which is instinctively maritime."

Lord Brassey emphasises the belief so generally shared by observers competent to form an opinion, that in the event of war the Atlantic trade would not be the care of the cruisers set apart for patrol; it would be on the route to India, and also to South America, that British commerce would most need the protection of our gun-boats. He points out the fatal objection to the use of the Suez Canal in war—that it can be easily blockaded by operations which could not be prevented provided the Canal remained open to trade. He therefore considers that in the outbreak of war the wisest policy would be to close the Canal, and by the action of the Navy prevent a hostile occupation of Egypt. Indeed this is the action regarded as probable by many Naval authorities, who consider it as almost certain that in the event of war the route to India would be one with which travellers to the East were familiar thirty years ago—the Cape of Good Hope. The fortified coaling stations along the Cape route are separated by such long distances that the cruisers requisitioned for the protection of trade along the route must have high speed, and great coal endurance, and be capable of keeping the seas for extended periods. In other words, they must be of large dimensions. This difficulty would not present itself in guarding the trade route from Ceylon to the Straits and thence up the China Sea, as the distance between the coaling stations are sensibly less. The number of ports however in which hostile cruisers could lie hidden is so great as to make it unsafe to rely entirely upon a patrol system of protection. It is for this reason that the proposal is made that between Singapore and Shanghai escorts should be given to convoys starting at frequent intervals. His Lordship regards as an obvious operation of war, for our ironclads, when in Eastern waters to attack and take possession of any hostile coaling stations on the line of communication. Such capture would make it impracticable for a hostile Power to send ironclads from European ports to attack Bombay, and India would remain secure. True to his oft-reiterated objection against putting too many eggs in a single basket, Lord Brassey, in enunciating his programme, gives some very sound reasons why the dimensions of our men-of-war should be kept within reasonable bounds. A limit of 10,500 tons against 14,000 tons would give eight ships instead of six, a sacrifice in individual power more than compensated for by a decided advantage in numbers. Heavy tonnage gives no guarantee of invulnerability against the ram or torpedo; neither does it strengthen the means of defence against a night attack by a puny enemy. As a proof that the danger to which commanders and gun captains are exposed is not minimised by heavy vessels, the writer reminds us that in the Huascar's conning-towers three commanders were slain in half-an-hour. These are serious objections to the use of unwieldy vessels, of the type of the ill-fated Victoria, but what will be considered by Indian readers as the most powerful objection advanced by Lord Brassey against vessels of deep draught is the argument that they cannot pass through the Suez Canal, and that there are many harbours into which they cannot enter.

A GOVERNMENT resolution, issued on Saturday, reviews the administration of the Abkari Department in the Bombay Presidency during the last official year. The most noteworthy feature in the year's administration was, of course, the passing of the Mhowra Act, by which power was given to control all transactions regarding mhowra flowers in Thana and Kolaba. But the provisions of the Act were not strictly enforced during the short period remaining between the passing of the Act and the close of the year, wherefore no full account of its working is given. The Commissioner, however, reports that the effort of the operation of this Act has been generally beneficial in the matter by checking illicit distillation, and that, as we pointed out sometime ago, without inflicting hardship on the people. All the same offences under the Act are shown to be very considerable, there being four hundred and eighty-five in Thana and eighty-three in Kolaba out of a total of offences of all kinds of eleven hundred and a hundred and twenty, respectively. Another change effected during the year was the introduction of mhowra spirit into the Ratnagiri and Kanara districts to be sold concurrently with toddy spirit according to demand, and the assimilation of the toddy farm system in Ahmedabad, Cambay, and part of the Mandvi Taluka to that in force in Surat. A table in which the financial results of the working of the Department are compared with those of the previous year shows an increase of between two and three lakhs in receipts, Sind being answerable for the bulk of this; but there is nothing in the report to explain the feature. The country liquor revenue shows an increase of a lakh and three-quarters, the bulk coming under the head of spirit. The return of trees tapped shows that in the town and island of Bombay the number fell off by almost three hundred, but the average yield per tree increased from eighty-one to ninety-five gallons, and the actual quantity of toddy spirit distilled by over nine thousand gallons. Imports of ale, beer, and other fermented liquors into the Port of Bombay showed a considerable increase, while the sales were greatly reduced. But of this the Commissioner offers no explanation, and it is therefore suggested in the report that he ascertain and report upon the cause. In Thana and Kolaba the still-head duty receipts rose very largely. The actual sales in the two districts increased by 2,782 and 6,356 gallons respectively, and in both districts, owing, no doubt, in part, to the restriction of the new Act, serious cases of distillation diminished. This is more especially remarkable in Thana, but the figures of illicit possession and distillation are still very high. In Thana a very marked increase in the number of trees tapped for raw toddy occurred, and this is ascribed by the Commissioner to the fact that no toddy was distilled during the year, as in the previous year also, however, no toddy was distilled, and the explanation is regarded as insufficient. All districts in Gujerat, with the exception of Kaira, show a high rate of consumption. This is most marked in the Panch Mahals, where the demand is stated to have increased on account of labourers on the railway works, an explanation also given in 1891-92, and this, too, is not regarded as altogether adequate. In Broach the increase in the consumption of liquor was accompanied by a very marked falling off in the quantity of raw toddy sold. In Surat the consumption of liquor which had shown a tendency to decline in 1891-92 rose to over twenty-four gallons per head, and the quantity of raw toddy sold also rose greatly. The increase under the former head is regretted, being due, according to the Collector, to the relaxation of caste rules in favour of total abstinence. The equality of prices at the frontier shops has had the effect of reducing smuggling from the Gaekwar's territory. It is shown also that in the past year the licit consumption of liquor in Khandeish increased considerably, which is attributed to the favourable nature of the season, but up to the present the still-head duty system cannot be said to have worked well. His Excellency the Governor in Council recognizes the difficulties with which the establishments in that district have to contend, but is of opinion that more progress might have been made since the abolition of the out still system. It was found necessary to allow the contractor, on account of his losses, concessions which amounted to a very large reduction in the amount of the minimum guarantee. Perhaps, the most remarkable feature of the report, however, is the number of points which might have been but are not explained, and the resolution asks for elucidation of many of these by the Commissioner.

MR. BARNES, the managing director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, as a result of his visit to this country last year, reported in favour of the use of Indian coal by the steamers of their fleet. Sir Thomas Sutherland informed the shareholders of the Company of this fact at their recent annual meeting, and said that Mr. Barnes had come away from India thoroughly impressed with the conviction that no long time will elapse before not a single ton of English coal will be sent out to the Far East. In the case of such ports as Singapore and Hong Kong that result has, it seems, already been realised, but in the case of Bombay, Ceylon, and Aden the quantity of coal sent out at the present time is probably equal to something like a million of tons; and if the Company is able to obtain that supply from mines near Calcutta another revolution would be added to the many which had been seen during the last few years in connection with steam-shipping. At all events they were going to be prepared for the contingency, and had already made very considerable contracts in that direction. A large steamer, to be named the Mazagon, is being added to the fleet for the purpose of carrying coal between China, Japan, and India, a vessel which will carry 7,000 tons, and other vessels will probably follow if the experiment succeeds. Indian coal is already being filled in the P. and O. steamers' bunkers, and the Bengal mines have been sending coal to Colombo and Bombay for some time past for the purpose. A new era in the Indian coal industry has undoubtedly commenced.

MR. WESTLAND, Finance Minister, arrived in Bombay, from Poona, by the 7 o'clock Madras mail, on Saturday morning, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, where he was met by Mr. Barrow, Accountant-General, and Mr. R. C. Chapman, Assistant Accountant-General in charge of the Currency Department. Mr. Barrow took Mr. Westland to his bungalow, the Ridge, Malabar Hill. After a short stay there, the Finance Minister accompanied his host to the Secretariat, and later in the morning called upon several leading commercial men, including the Hon. Mr. MacDonnel, Chairman of the Chamber

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE STRIKES IN AMERICA.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The situation round Chicago is getting worse. The troops have partly restored traffic on the lines, but it is feared they are too few and scattered to overawe the riotous strikers.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Debs, the strike leader.

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS AT CHICAGO.

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

NEW YORK, JULY 7.

Bands of railway men on strike were looting and burning at Chicago, yesterday evening, and an immense quantity of railway material was destroyed. The incendiaries then burned the buildings of the World's Fair covering an extent of eighty acres. The Police are powerless to cope with the rioters.

The Military charge the mobs, but as they are under orders not to fire on them, they are about as useless as the Police, and mob law in the meantime reigns supreme.

Most of the factories in Chicago have stopped work for want of coal, and one hundred thousand men are thereby idle.

The strike is extending eastward, and the Labour Societies are joining.

PEOPLE SIDE WITH THE MOB.

JULY 7, MIDNIGHT.

Latest advices from Chicago state that the mob had attacked a train, and were wrecking it, when the Militia were called out, and fired a volley. Several rioters were injured, but the mob overcame the troops who retired, and the wrecking was resumed.

California is in open revolt. The majority of the people side with the strikers, and the Militia are supplying them with cartridges.

BILL FOR THE EXCLUSION OF ALIENS.

LONDON, JULY 7.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Salisbury introduced a Bill to exclude destitute aliens from Great Britain and to expel all foreign conspirators.

Lord Rosebery, in the debate which followed, said he was not opposed to the first proposal in the Bill, although he doubted its urgency. He thought the police were ample to cope with conspirators, and regretted Lord Salisbury had charged England with sheltering foreign assassins, as it was calculated to complicate our foreign relations.

The Bill was then read a first time.

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE.

JULY 6.

The Ottawa Conference has adopted a Motion in favor of the extension of the British Pacific Cable to the Cape of Good Hope, and also a Motion in favor of Imperial enactments to enable the Colonies to agree to Commercial Reciprocity.

THE LOSS OF THE VALKYRIE.

No lives were lost, yesterday, in the sinking of the Yacht Valkyrie.

THE FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, JULY 6.

M. Burdeau, a Moderate, has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, defeating M. Brisson, the Radical candidate.

All the members of the Dupuy Cabinet will remain in office.

CRICKET: GENTLEMEN *VS.* PLAYERS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

In the cricket match between the Players and Gentlemen, the latter were beaten by an innings and twenty-seven runs.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 7.

The s. s. Ganges, with the homeward Indian mails of the 29th ultimo, arrived at Aden, at 7 a.m., to-day.

INVITATION TO THE AMIR TO VISIT ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 8.

Sir Salter Pyne who left Simla for Kabul, on Saturday, carries with him an invitation to the Amir to visit her Majesty in London. H. E. the Viceroy has written assuring his Highness that he will be cordially welcomed by her Majesty the Queen and the people of England.

SIR SALTER PYNE'S DEPARTURE.

JULY 7.

Sir Salter Pyne, to-day, took despatches from Simla to the Amir. It is particularly desired however, that the object of Sir Salter Pyne's visit to Simla should be confidential until the despatches have been submitted by him personally to the Amir.

His Highness has no present intention of leaving Kabul till November.

THE BUNDELKHAND POLITICAL AGENCY.

Captain Manners-Smith, V.C., who arrives from Bombay, on Sunday, proceeds direct to Bundelkhand as Political Agent there, vice Captain J. Ramsay, who proceeds on leave immediately.

THE RAMPUR DISTURBANCES.

The gallant action of Fatyab Khan, Commandant of the Rampur Imperial Service Troops, has been officially notified to the Government of India.

THE LAHORE DURBAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 7.

There is a probability of Lord Harris attending the Viceroy's Durbar at Lahore, in November.

THE MU VALLEY RAILWAY.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction, at an estimated cost of 123½ lakhs, the northern section of the Mu Valley Railway in Upper Burma from Choungzon to Mogaung, a distance of a hundred and forty miles long.

THE GOLD MEDAL PRIZE ESSAY.

The Gold Medal of the United Service Institution of India for the best essay in this year's competition has been awarded to Captain Carter, Northumberland Fusiliers, Captain Hamilton, East Lancashire Regiment, taking second place.

THE INDUS RAILWAY BREACHED.

Breaches on the Indus Valley Railway, owing to the floods, will cause a temporary suspension of traffic.

THE HEMP DRUGS COMMISSION.

The report of the Hemp Drugs Commission will be completed by the end of July, when the Commission will dissolve.

The general drift of its recommendations will be the control, not the prohibition, of hemp drugs.

DURBAR AT BHAMO.

HONOURS FOR A DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 8.

At a durbar, held at Bhamo, yesterday, the Chief Commissioner invested Mr. George, Deputy Commissioner, with the Order of the Companion of the Indian Empire. He expressed himself satisfied with the subjugation of the rebellious tribes, and the settlement of the Chinese frontier. He further said that though the time for expeditions had passed a sufficient force to quell any disturbance would be maintained. Myitkyina would soon be made into a separate district and connected by rail with Sagaing. The Kachins of North Myitkyina will be unmolested if they remain quiet. The Kachins will be ruled by a sufficiently flexible code of laws to meet their peculiar customs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Khedive, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 6.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here this evening.

NAPLES, JULY 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

SINGAPORE, JULY 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Formosa arrived at daylight, to-day.

The Bombay Japan Line steamer Lindisfarne left Singapore for Hongkong on the 7th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 3-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	101¼
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 5-8
Bar Silver	28 11-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	48,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	19,000	"
" " " Surats	4,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,373,000	"
" Surats	31,000	"

HIGH MOUNTAIN ASCENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to supplement the remarks in my letter which you were good enough to publish yesterday in reference to the statement in a local paper that nothing was known of the Karakoram Mountains till Colonel Godwin-Austen gave an account of them twenty-three years ago. One would infer from this that this region must have been a *terra incognita* to Englishmen before this account was published. I have already stated that the official maps of this district based on data furnished by the Kashmir Survey were published thirty-five years ago; but we must go back to a much earlier date for the first expeditions made by Indian tourists in this direction. It is well nigh half-a-century since Dr. Thompson, the botanist, and Captain Henry Strachey, of the Bengal Army, made a survey of this tract in the course of their journey across the western angle of Tibet, from Ladak to Kumaon. Their maps lay no claims to absolute accuracy, but they give the main features of the actual topography, including details of the snow region lying out of the beaten track and of the great mountains that rise above 25,000 feet, on the watershed of the Indian and Central Asian rivers, originating glaciers from twenty to thirty-five miles in length. Captain Strachey's expedition was carried out in 1846; and he and his companion, Dr. Thompson, were followed by the well-known savant, Adolphus Schlagentweit, who made a tour from Ladak across the Karakorum range to Kashgar, where he was barbarously murdered in 1856. This was probably the first journey into the countries beyond the Karakoram achieved by a European tourist from the Indian side. With regard to the accessibility of the Himalayan peaks exceeding 20,000 feet I may mention that some fifteen years ago, in the course of an examination of the records of the Kashmir Survey at Mussoorie, a map was found on which Mr. Johnson, of that survey, had marked by dotted lines his routes actually travelled over and by red circles the points reached by him, one of which on the Kiun Sunrange in Khotan, corresponded with a peak whose height the triangulators had previously fixed at 24,000 feet. This rather staggered the man who was then compiling an account of the Kashmir Survey, for although there was evidence in the official records of Mr. Johnson's ascents of 20,000, this quite dwarfed all his known adventures in this line. He consulted the superintendent; the data on which the height of the peak was dependent were examined, and both the scientific evidence and that of mountaineers of experience pointed to the probability of some mistake in the determination of the height. The official decision was that it was not necessary to question Mr. Johnson's veracity, but to consider the height as estimated above its actual value. There is strong reason to believe that most of the Himalayan peak exceeding 20,000 are scarcely accessible. When an Alpine climber in the Himalayas asserts that he has been up to 23,000 or 24,000, one would like to know how far below he had his camp from which he made a start. No natives of the country could climb up to 20,000 with a weight over their back. If they took the Alpine climber's camp up to 17,000—I have occasionally encamped at that elevation—and his object was to visit a peak of 24,000, would he be able to make an ascent of 7,000 feet and an equal descent to his camp within twelve hours, the journey being over steep ridges, through deep snow, and in the rarified air of the upper region? The late Mr. F. Wilson, well-known as Shikari Wilson at Mussoorie, was of opinion that a climb of 3,000 feet was a good day's work for strong men at altitudes above 17,000 or 18,000 feet. And what his opinion is worth may be inferred from the fact that he had forty years' experience of mountain travel in the Himalayas. He had the qualities of a natural gentleman; he had been as high as 20,000 feet on a few occasions, but never claimed to have reached higher elevations. He did not belong to the Munchausen type of travellers, with a fondness for sensational stories.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, July 6. J. P.

THE MOHARRUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The freedom hitherto allowed to Hindus of all castes to make *taboots*, &c., during the Moharrum was a potent cause of promoting good feeling and friendly relations between the Mussalmans and the non-Brahmin sections of the Hindu community. It is a well-known fact that certain high-caste agitators whose aim is to set the lower classes of the Hindus and Mussalmans against each other, and to widen by all possible means the breach between them, have been scheming for some time past to hoodwink the police and magisterial authorities into a belief that in the interest of peace and good order it is desirable to restrain the Hindus from making *taboots*, as they have done for centuries without hindrance, and it is surprising to find that their devices have met with a large measure of success. In Poona some members of the Sarvajanik Sabha have for some time past been going round the town to interdict, under all sorts of pains and penalties, the Mahrattas, not only from making *taboots*, but also from playing music before them. It is a matter for deep regret that even such experienced and able officers as Mr. Vincent and Mr. Plunkett have been misled into lending their countenance to the schemes, and thus to accentuate social jealousies and to broaden the gulf of discord.—Yours, &c.,

July 6. D. Q. C.

It is very probable that Major-General H. M. Bengough, C.B., Commanding the troops in Jamaica, will succeed to the command of the 1st Infantry Brigade at Aldershot when Major-General Gregorie's time expires in October next. He is now administering the Government of Jamaica in the absence, on leave to England, of Sir Henry Blake, the Governor, who returns to the Colony at the end of the summer. General Bengough was formerly in the 2nd Middlesex Regiment, and was well known on the Staff at Madras for several years.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 22.

A few weeks ago no Unionist politician of light and leading thought it consistent with self-respect to make a speech without warning his hearers that the country was on the eve of a dissolution. From the Marquis of Salisbury downwards the Opposition orators all spoke as if the announcement of an appeal to the country would appear in next morning's papers. These predictions have for some reason, or for no reason, suddenly stopped, and now there is a general consensus that the coming struggle of struggles that will probably settle the fortunes of parties for some years to come, has been deferred till next spring or summer. It is never safe to prophesy unless you know, and in politics more than anything else it is the unexpected that always happens. Still it must be said that everything goes to support the view so generally prevalent that failing accidents the life of the existing Parliament will be prolonged a little longer. It is curious that all the talk about a General Election being imminent should have ceased within a fortnight of the Ladas victory, and within a day or two of the Leeds demonstration against the Lords, the two things for which Lord Rosebery was said to be waiting. Of course, the restlessness of the Non-conformist Conscience has somewhat detracted from the political value of the Prime Minister's achievement on Epsom Downs, and, if it is not premature to make such a statement, the walls of Jericho, though encompassed by the legions of the National Liberal Federation, show no signs of crumbling. Matters in the House of Commons, however more than anything else perhaps, have given rise to the belief that the fight between the two parties will not take place as early as anticipated in Unionist circles. There have been rumours loud and reiterated of a "deal," in other words of an agreement as to the course of business during the remainder of the Session. For "a consideration," the precise nature of which is not disclosed, the Opposition allow the Ministry to wind up their work, only making such formal resistance as is necessary for decency sake. The customary denials have appeared from both sides and, doubtless, the reports in question were much exaggerated, but the progress made this week with the Budget Bill points to some understanding with reference at all events to the financial proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir William Harcourt is blamed for what is considered his subserviency to an unscrupulous Opposition. The notion of the Leader of the House of Commons as subservient to any person or any body of men is more novel than reasonable. But he has greatly offended the more pugnacious of his followers by his refusal to treat the opponents of his financial proposals with a high hand, and they are particularly angry with him for the concessions he has made to the Opposition. The *Daily Chronicle*, as the mouthpiece of the Neo-Radicals, who, according to their own expectation, are to play such a prominent part in the new Parliament accepts Sir William Harcourt's attitude as "an obvious sign and symbol of his approaching retirement," and certainly the air is again very full of Sir William Harcourt's intention to shake the dust of the House of Commons off his feet as soon as he conveniently can. Not that he proposes to withdraw from the political arena altogether; he is destined, so the gossips of the lobbies say, to blossom at no very distant date into a member of that House on which he has poured so much contempt and whose doom, as an effective legislative engine at all events, has just been decreed. If Sir William Harcourt as a solatium for his wounded feelings in being passed over for the Premiership and a reward for passing his Budget Bill, which though not quite out of the wood is considered safe, is translated to the Upper House, I hope I may be there to see him sworn in! His forbearance to the Bartleys, the Bowleses, and the Hanburys is contrasted unfavourably with Mr. John Morley's "courage" in moving the closure on Wednesday after the not very earnest attack by the Ulster Unionists on his administration. The onslaught was led by Mr. Arnold Forster, who moved the reduction of the Chief Secretary's salary as a protest against the recrudescence of crime in Ireland. To the surprise of everybody, Mr. Balfour who has this week been in the odour of Nonconformity remained silent throughout the debate, and that is possibly why Mr. Morley was in such a jaunty mood when his turn came to speak. It is one thing to reply to Mr. T. W. Russell, and another to answer Mr. Balfour. I have said that Mr. Balfour has been in the odour of Nonconformity since the last mail left. A week ago he was laying the foundation of a Methodist Sunday School at Manchester, and yesterday he addressed the Nonconformist Unionist Association, making an interesting speech on the future of politics. It is becoming increasingly clear that when the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists come into power—and Mr. Balfour thinks the alliance is now indissoluble—they will try to outbid Lord Rosebery in his special line, namely, attention to the social needs of the poorer classes. He does not think England will adopt Socialism, pure and simple, but he is not afraid of, but advocates certain experiments, the mention of which must be enough to make some of his political predecessors turn in their graves. As to the Leeds Conference about which Mr. Balfour did not think it necessary to say anything, there is a pretty widespread opinion that the attempt merely to abolish the veto and not the House of Lords itself will fail to rouse the enthusiasm of the country. Those who hold this opinion say that the real ground of the unpopularity of the Lords is social rather than political. No doubt, the former counts for something in the opprobrium heaped upon the coroneted heads of our much-abused hereditary legislators.

Attention is being called here to the fact that officers on the General List of the Indian Army who were rewarded for their services in the Afghan War by the grant of brevet rank will on their approaching promotion to the rank of Major-General receive £419 per annum instead of £700 to which "had they not so distinguished themselves" they would have been entitled, under the existing regulations, and on being forced to retire, will eventually lose £50 a year on their pension. Sir Seymour King whose return to Parliamentary work after his protracted and serious illness, has given much satisfaction to his numerous friends of all parties, has taken the matter in hand; and will early next week ask Mr. Fowler why officers should be thus penalised, and whether it is possible to remedy the grievance.

Mr. Paul, it might have been supposed, would have looked askance at any Indian questions after the disastrous failure of his, or, rather, other people's efforts to introduce the system of Simultaneous Examinations. But he is now exhibiting some anxiety as to the recommendations of the Bengal Jury Commission. He intends to ask Mr. Fowler if the report has been received; whether it deals with the question of extending trial by jury in Bengal; and when the document will be laid before Parliament. By the way, surprise is expressed in some quarters that the Home supporters of the National Congress should have so quietly received Mr. Fowler's recent extinguisher. Perhaps, they are bottling up their wrath until a favourable opportunity occurs to give vent to their wounded feelings. It is reported in the lobby that they will make an indignant protest when the long-deferred debate on Indian finance takes place—if it ever does take place. I cannot say what foundation there may be for the rumours, but unless the Speaker happens to be in a particularly indulgent mood I should think that he would soon call to order any honorable member who began to talk about Simultaneous Examinations in a discussion as to the causes of the present financial situation in India.

In writing the other week about the uncertain future of the Imperial Institute, I ventured to suggest that it might perhaps some day become a sort of annexe to the neighbouring South Kensington Museum. Stranger things have happened, though I know that some people interested in its fortunes, men who dislike the band performances, the smoking concerts, &c., look for its development in another direction. Whether the Institute is destined to be absorbed in the Science and Art Department or not remains to be seen, but it appears that a portion of the building has already been taken by the South Kensington Museum at a considerable rental, and according to rumour the authorities of the Institute are trying to dispose of some more of their disused rooms as Government offices. This may be a perfectly legitimate way of raising the wind, but it is difficult to see what Government establishments could without tremendous public inconvenience be located so far away from the bureaucratic quarter of London. If the entire pile could be transplanted from South Kensington to the Embankment it might do for the London County Council, who are sadly hampered for want of space, and will one of these days decide upon erecting an Hotel de Ville large enough to accommodate their multifarious staff of officials.

It is hoped that India will be well represented at the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography to be held in September in the charming capital of Hungary. A meeting of gentlemen interested in the Congress was held yesterday afternoon at the Society of Arts, under the presidency of Surgeon-Major Theodore Dalla when a gratifying account of the progress made in organising the new tropical section was presented. Amongst those present were Sir Auckland Colvin, Sir Raymond West, Sir George Birdwood, General Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Surgeon-General J. M. Cuningham, C.S.I., Dr. Shirley Murphy, Dr. Theodore Cooke, C.I.E., Mr. Alfred Keyser, Mr. Alexander Rogers, Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., Surgeon-Major Ross, Surgeon-Major Hasan, Mr. George Palmer, Mr. W. M. Wood, and the Honorary Secretaries Dr. Isambard Owen (Dean of St. George's Hospital), Mr. S. Digby, and Dr. Gerard Carré. Captain Lugard has promised a paper on "Tropical Colonisation," and if the report of Lord Brassey's Commission should have been completed in time Sir William Roberts will enlighten the Congress on the Opium Question. Not the least interesting of the contributions will probably be one on malaria by Dr. Saveran of Paris, whose views, I understand, will be challenged in some respects by a member of the Indian Medical Service now in Europe on leave. Papers will also be contributed by leading experts in other parts of the Tropics as well as India, and I hear that the Congress is trying to obtain an authoritative description of the plague that has recently been raging in Hongkong, and about which but little is at present known in Europe. Invitations to appoint delegates were sent some time ago not only to the Government of India and the Governments of the various Presidencies and Provinces, but to the leading Municipalities as well as other public bodies. Some of these have already selected representatives and others are probably in communication with gentlemen in Europe willing to act as delegates. On the occasion of the Seventh Congress that attracted so much attention three years ago, thanks very largely to the part taken by the Prince of Wales in its deliberations, the Princes of India contributed very handsomely towards the expenses. On the present occasion no such assistance is asked for, the money required being provided by the hospitable Hungarians, who would, I hear be very pleased if some native delegates could be sent from India. It is perhaps a little unfortunate that the Congress clashes with an important, though much smaller, Congress, that of the Orientalists, to be held the same week in Geneva.

Much sympathy, I hear, is expressed among his friends for Lord Thurlow whose financial troubles appear to have been caused not as is sometimes the case by personal extravagance but by depreciation in the share market and by the agricultural depression that is hitting landlords so hard. Lord Thurlow, I understand, is to visit India at the end of the monsoon. He will be accompanied by Lady Thurlow who is half-sister of his Excellency the Viceroy. Lord Thurlow will find India different in many ways from what it was when upwards of thirty years ago he filled with considerable success the post of Private Secretary to Lord Elgin's father, the then Governor-General.

Some strange stories are occasionally told in the Bankruptcy Court. This week the functionary known as the Official Receiver, has been inquiring into the affairs of a gentleman once "looked up to"—as the saying is in the city—Mr. Pascol St. Leger Grenfell, formerly a partner in the highly respectable firm of Morton, Rose and Co. Mr. Grenfell has failed with liabilities amounting to £104,532, the assets being only £3,370. One of the causes of the failure according to his own account was loss on the Stock Exchange, but it appeared that only £540 had been swallowed up in this manner, the remainder being attributed by the Official Receiver to "living expenses." Among the claims was one of £2,100 by a Parisian dressmaker and another of £4,000 by the builder of a flat at Paris. It will hardly surprise anyone after this to learn that the attendance of creditors was "largely composed of West End tradesmen," and that "some strong opinions were expressed as to the debtor's conduct." The *conteriores* modest little bill suggested inquiries as to the position of the wife, and it was elicited (I quote from the *Times*) that at the present moment she is without means, "any funds of which she might have been possessed having been expended." Comment is superfluous, but one may be excused for doubting if "West End tradesmen" who allow such debts to accumulate are deserving of much pity.

In another division of the law court a very painful case has been under investigation—I refer to the action brought by the daughter of the late celebrated singer Madame Trebelli-Bettini against the Royal Academy of Music seeking a declaration of intestacy. The proceedings read more like the chapters of the most objectionable types of the modern French novel, and although the newspapers have for the most part made judicious missions one is at a loss to understand why the case was not heard *in camera*. That Madame Trebelli and her daughter quarrelled is admitted, but conflicting statements have been given as to the cause of their differences. A person whose name has been frequently mentioned is the plaintiff's maid, one Zelie Vandom, to whom for reasons mentioned, Madame Trebelli seems to have had a strong aversion. It was with reference to the relations of Madamoiselle Bettini and Zelie Vandom that the extraordinary allegations alluded to were made. The explanation given by the other side of the rupture between mother and daughter was also of a sensational character. The reason, according to plaintiff, why they fell out was that one Musin, a violinist, proposed marriage to her while he was all the time professing love to Madame Trebelli. Madamoiselle and the maid Zelie went into the witness-box. They both denied the imputations made against them, but Madamoiselle Bettini acknowledged writing a letter in which she made a grave accusation against her mother. These melancholy disclosures have caused much distress in artistic circles.

Madame Sarah Bernherdt's performance in "Izeyl" has in spite of Ascot attractions drawn crowded audiences to Daly's Theatre, and every one says that the great French actress plays better than ever she did. Opinions, however, differ as to the merits of MM. Armand Sylvestre and Eugene Morand's drama. The story in a word is that of Izeyl, the courtesan who while trying to tempt the founder of Buddhism is herself brought under his influence and induced to abandon her old life. Izeyl has been compared to Mary Magdalene, and certainly there is much in the play that bears the impress of Christianity rather than Buddhism. There are incongruities of another kind that though not of first class importance ought not to be passed over. The events portrayed are supposed to pass in India, but there is little in the scenery and less in the dress of the performers, or the stage accessories to remind any one who has lived in India of that country. After her conversion Izeyl driven to desperation slays an importunate lover "Seyndia," as the French authors call him, and hides his body under a table. Just after committing this deed she receives a visit from Princess Harastra, mother of Seyndia. Izeyl tells her what she has done, and the Princess not knowing who the victim is, promises to save her from being punished for the crime. Her pity is turned to wrath on discovering that the murdered man is her favourite son. She then hands over Izeyl to the fury of the mob, and the poor girl is tortured to death in the desert. This is one of the strongest situations in the piece, and shows Madame Bernhardt at her best.

It is expected that unless Sir Albert Rollit, President of the London Chamber of Commerce, withdraws what he recently said about Bimetallists and out of which Sir W. Harcourt recently made so much capital there will be numerous and important secessions from that body.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 22ND JUNE.

The P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Cathay, Captain A. Symons, with the Overland Mails of 22nd June, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6 p.m. yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM BRINDISI.

Rev H C Spring	Capt H Wharry
Col Beaver	Col L W Christopher
Major de W B Hilton	Major Banister
Mr C P Cooper	Capt B Holloway
Mr Nicoll	Capt H L Showers
Dr Batookras Salletha	Mr J C McHutchin
Mr D A Sibthorp	Mr R Muter, R E
Surgn-Lt-Col Cunningham	Dr J Kelly
Hon C S Ndr	Mr A R Simmons
Mr J Smith	Mr W Scott-Cole
Mr Rogers	Lieut A W Peck
Capt W Hewett	Col R Patch
Mr Fawcett	Mr and Mrs Grant
Miss Nisbet	Lieut H Brake
Mr R W Roberts	Mr T Bolton
Mr C Pratt	Capt Manners-Smith, VC, C I E
Mr and Mrs Robertson	
Lieut Malpine Leny	

FROM ADEN.—Col A J Reid

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

THE COURT.

The Queen left Balmoral on Wednesday for Windsor Castle, where she arrived yesterday morning.

The 57th anniversary of Her Majesty's accession was celebrated on Wednesday in London, Dublin, Windsor, Portsmouth, and other places.

The Cesarewitch arrived at Gravesend on board the Russian Imperial yacht Polar Star on Wednesday, and proceeded to Walton-on-Thames, on a visit to Prince Louis of Battenberg.

PARLIMENTARY.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the second reading of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill was moved by Lord Dunraven, but after considerable debate the Bill was rejected by 129 against 120. On Monday, on the motion for third reading of the Cambridge Corporation Bill, Lord Leigh proposed the omission of Clause 6, relating to the arrest of women in the streets, but the motion was rejected by 65 against 14 and the Bill was passed. On Tuesday, Lord Cross moved an address to the Queen praying the withholding of the Royal Assent to that part of the Welsh Intermediate Education scheme which applied to the Ruthin Grammar School. The Government objected, but the motion was carried by 77 against 19.

In the House of Commons, on Friday last, Sir E. Grey said there was a general desire on the part of the European Powers to act in concert for the maintenance of the *status quo* in Morocco. The discussion of Clause 6 of the Finance Bill was resumed, and occupied the sitting. On Monday, the Finance Bill was again discussed in Committee, and several amendments were promised favourable consideration by the Government. The Finance Bill was again proceeded with on Tuesday and Clause 9 was reached. Wednesday's sitting was occupied with a criticism of Mr. J. Morley's alleged indifference to renewed boycotting in Ireland, and there was a warm discussion, which concluded with a rejection of a hostile resolution.

POLITICAL.

Cabinet Councils were held on Monday and yesterday. All the Ministers were present.

A conference was held on Monday at Grosvenor-house to decide on the Unionist and Church Defence campaign in the Principality at the next general election. The Duke of Westminster presided, and expressed an opinion that every Welsh constituency should be contested by Unionists and defenders of the Church. Other speakers, among whom were Lord Emlyn, Lord Tredegar, the Bishop of St. Asaph, concurred in this view, and over £5,000 was subscribed to the Duke of Westminster's fund.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M. P., President of the Local Government Board, addressed a meeting of his constituents at Bradford on Saturday night. He characterized Mr. Chamberlain's programme as one of bogus Toryism, and said the Government based their claim to the public confidence on administration, finance, and legislation.

A large meeting of delegates from North Wales and the adjacent English counties was held at Chester, on Saturday, to form a "Cymru Fydd" League, and to assist the movements for the disestablishment of the Welsh Church and other measures of reform affecting Wales. Mr. H. Lewis, M.P., presided, and among the speakers were Sir G. O. Morgan, M.P., and Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P.

GENERAL.

The *London Gazette* of Tuesday contained a formal notification that, by virtue of an agreement concluded between the late Sir G. Portal and Mwanga, King of Uganda, that country is placed under the protectorate of Her Majesty. The protectorate comprises the territory known as Uganda proper, bounded by the territories known as Usoga, Unyoro, Ankoli, and Koki.

At a special Congregation held at Cambridge University on Monday, the degree of Doctor of Law (*honoris causa*) was conferred on Captain Mahan, of the United States Navy. An honorary degree was also conferred on Captain Mahan at Oxford.

A meeting was held on Monday at Fulham Palace to hear addresses on the objects and work of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Mission to the Assyrian Christians. The Bishop of London presided, and addresses were delivered by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Stanmore, and others.

The 83rd annual meeting of the National Society was held on Tuesday at the Sanctuary, Westminster, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding. The report showed an increase in the accommodation, number of pupils on the registers, and average attendance at Church schools, and an increase also in voluntary subscriptions. Complaint was made of the pressure put by the Education Department during the past two years on Church schools as inopportune, and in some cases excessive.

Sir David Barbour, late Finance Minister of India, on Friday delivered an address in the hall of the Drapers' Company, Throgmortons-treet, on "The Currency Question from an Indian Point of View." He expressed the belief that the complete and permanent exclusion of silver from the monetary standard of the world was an absolute impossibility. He pointed out the difficulties which stood in the way of the establishment of a gold standard in India, and though he thought that might be done, it would not close the controversy or give monetary peace to the world.

At a sale of various collections of pictures held at Messrs. Christie's on Saturday, a "Forest Scene," by J. Ruysdael, realized 4,250 guineas; a portrait of Mrs. Jordan as "Rosalind," by J. Hoppner, R. A., 1,100 guineas; and "A Yarmouth Water Frolic," by Old Crome, 2,600 guineas.

It is reported that the Scotch miners are dissatisfied that the English miners have only promised a sixpenny weekly levy, as they expected and require a levy of at least 2s., and a belief is gaining ground that the strike which is to begin on the 25th inst. will be only of brief duration.

Several country cricket matches were decided last week. Marylebone beat Yorkshire by four wickets, Middlesex defeated Sussex by six wickets, Somerset beat Gloucestershire by six wickets, and Surrey won by six wickets against Lancashire. On Wednesday other matches were concluded, after interruptions from heavy rain. Surrey was victorious over Essex by an innings and 264 runs. The match between Yorkshire and Warwickshire was drawn unfinished.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Gen. G. A. Leckie, Bombay Staff Corps; Major-General J. G. Scott, Bombay Retired; Fleet-Paymaster W. W. Perry, R.N.; Hon. A. T. Fitzmaurice; Sir John Cox Bray; Mr. W. C. Marshall, R.A; Mr. W. Hart; Mahmoud Fehmy; Lady Straight; Lady West; Hon. Mrs. W. T. Law.

THE "Civil and Military Gazette" learns that, a few nights ago, the main guard at Kasauli, composed of men of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, whilst under the influence of liquor, "looted" the treasure-chests deposited there under their charge. We understand that a military inquiry has taken place, and that the men concerned are all under arrest. The chests were found buried not far from the guard-room, and a portion of the contents missing from one of them.

EXCEPT in his love of horses and his love of a joke—though a very different style of joke from Lord Palmerston's—Lord Rosebery seems to us (says the *Spectator*) about as unlike Lord Palmerston as one man of the world could be unlike another. Look at the two faces. Lord Palmerston's jaw was the strongest feature of his countenance, and gave him the appearance of having an iron will. Lord Rosebery's mouth is mobile, subtle, almost enigmatic. You do not see the will behind it, and you do see the ambiguity of purpose, the love of opportunism, in its subtle and doubtful lines. Lord Palmerston had much more character than intellect, and the character was not altogether pleasant. Lord Rosebery, we imagine, has more intellect than character, and his intellect is of the kind which explains away an obstacle which it cannot surmount, but too often explains it away more to his own satisfaction than to the satisfaction of anyone else.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India, having now before them fairly full and accurate information regarding the actions and attitude of the malcontent sections of the Waziris, will decide what line of policy is to be adopted towards the tribe next autumn. The Amir of Kabul is quite in accord with the British authorities as to the desirability of suppressing all disorder on the frontiers of Waziristan.

THE idea of removing the ex-Khan of Khelat from Loralai to Mustang during the summer months has been abondoned. He will, however, be allowed to stay at Sibi during the winter. So long as the rebel Gohar Khan remains at large, Mir Khudad Khan's presence at Mustang, which is only twenty miles from Khelat, will be considered dangerous.

ON the 15th June, the Khagan Valley Road was open to traffic. Several Banias with laden mules arrived at Chilas, *en route* to Gilgit. The road is in good condition, excepting a landslip, and a bridge washed away near Buranai. The first convoy of supplies for the garrison of the Gilgit district are expected to arrive there from Bandipur this week.

IT was noted, some time ago, that Sir Edward Buck goes on a year's furlough, and it has since been stated positively that he has no intention of returning. The best proof to the contrary is that Sir Edward has taken a return ticket. He would have liked to remain till the autumn, but his medical advisers warned him to take now the leave which he meant to have taken in January.

THE *Singapore Free Press* states that a rebel party, said to be twenty strong, previously alleged to have left Kemaman for Ulu Tembeling, have actually made their appearance there. The actual details of what happened are not yet ascertained, but the rebels, with perhaps some accession to their strength, moved down to the Kuals, and, probably by surprise, captured the stockaded police station there, killed nine of the Sikh guard, and, after possessing themselves of their arms and ammunition, destroyed the station by fire. One man is apparently missing, and one survivor has escaped with his life to tell the tale, but so badly hacked about that his condition is most serious. The rebel party, now elated with success, captured and looted two Chinese trading-boats, though what has become of the crew is not known. It is stated that the party have begun to move down river on Pulau Tawer, the *Kampong*, where the Sultan for a considerable time made his head-quarters. Tu Raja, the chief of the Jelai district, is stated to be already at Pulau Tawar in order to proceed against the rebels, who do not know of his presence there, and Mr. Egerton, acting Resident, and Mr. Duff, Superintendent of Police, left Pekan for Pulau Tawar in the launch Ethel on the night of the 16th June, with a number of Sikhs. Mr. Townly was to leave the following day in Mr. Hole's launch, the Edna.

IT is stated that the anthropometrical system of identification has already proved of practical use in Bengal. Previous convictions against six men who had been sentenced in districts beyond Calcutta, were traced by its means.

A LAHORE telegram says:—The Begari Bund has been breached, and the Indus is pouring through a gap 400 feet wide towards Jacobabad, and will probably break through the North-Western Railway between Shikarpur and Ruk, and may endanger the main line between Sukkur and Ruk. The Bunds on the Indus between Sukkur and Sita Road have also been breached, and the line of railway between these stations will probably be in danger for some time.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burma held a durbar, at Mandalay, on Friday, conferring the sanad of K. S. M. on Maung Pu, Extra Assistant Commissioner. In his speech he expressed his pleasure at finding the Upper Province quieter than he left it. He desired to acknowledge the admirable work done by Upper Burmans in the service, and he was most anxious that Upper Burma should be manned by natives of the province. The present staff were rapidly assimilating our methods of administration, and were improving annually. It was comparatively easy to suppress disorder, but it was a more substantial triumph to bring people into touch with the administration. This, he believed, was being done.

OF the various diseases that helped to swell the death-rate in Bengal last year, "fever" was as usual by far the most deadly. Although recorded mortality from this cause was smaller in 1893 than in the previous year, it was considerably above the average of the past quinquennium. The increase, in the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner, was partly apparent only, and may be explained by improved registration; but in so far as it was real it was due to the over-saturation of the soil caused through the unusually heavy rainfall. It is curious to note in this connection that the districts in which fever is most prevalent have been the least ready to take advantage of the sale of pice-packets of quinine through the post offices. Rajshahi, for instance, the most feverish part of Bengal, has taken less of the drug than almost any other district. Jessore, which takes the second place in the list of unhealthy districts, is

defend Father Kromer in respect of his conduct as priest. The statement, therefore, was not necessarily one intended to deceive, and was only intended to make the District Magistrate believe that the letter had no bearing on the criminal investigation which was proceeding. There was no object for a false statement.

FURTHER reports from Jellalabad state that the Mohmands in the Kunar Valley refused to pay revenue to the Afghan officials, and that this was the cause of the present rising. It seems beyond doubt that the tribesmen lost heavily in the first action with Ghulam Hyder's troops.

THE floods in the Lahore district have now subsided. Altogether about five villages in the vicinity of Shahdera have suffered, the inhabitants of which sustained heavy losses by the destruction of houses, cattle, grain, and cultivation. Only three men are stated to have been drowned. High earthen embarkments have been raised, and other precautionary measures are being taken to prevent inundations in future.

GUNNER HUTCHINSON, of the 31st Field Battery, R. A., was chasing a rabbit along the banks of the Ganges, at Cawnpore, on Thursday evening last, when the unfortunate man, who was unable to swim, fell into about eight feet of water, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered him.

THE Forest School at Dehra Dun opened on the 2nd instant. About 150 students have been admitted this year from all parts of India, Burma, and Ceylon, of whom over 50 are Europeans and Eurasians. A Burma prince, a relative of the late King Theebaw, is also among this year's students.

MR. HAMID SNOW, a European convert to Islam from Madras, has been engaged by the Lahore Muhammadan community, to act as professor of English literature at the local Islamia College.

IT has been decided that when the Viceroy visits Dharmsala before starting on his regular tour, he will be accompanied by Lady Elgin and his full suite. The durbar at Lahore will be the only big durbar in the Punjab.

THE Commander-in-Chief contemplates a visit to the Bombay Presidency. The visit, however, has not been finally decided upon. Some twelve tours altogether have been submitted for his Excellency's selection.

THIS year no fewer than eight ruling Chiefs have gone to Mount Abu from Bikanir, Ulwar, Kotah, Bhurtpore, Khetri, and Sikar. The Maharajas of Jodhpore and Oodeypore are expected to arrive there shortly. In time Mount Abu will become the summer head-quarters of all the Native Chiefs in Rajputana.

THE reports in the cases that have been recently under discussion against Kabul Khel Waziris and Malikshai Waziris are now being considered by the Government of India.

THE brethren in the Mark Degree of Freemasonry in the Punjab will be glad to hear that their efforts, extending over many years, to obtain a separate organization as a District for the Lodges in the Punjab and North-West Frontier, have, at length, been crowned with success. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Most Worshipful Grand-master of Mark Masonry, has created a District Grand Lodge of the Punjab, consisting of the lodges situated in the Punjab and Baluchistan. The lodges situated in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Lower Provinces of Bengal constitute the future District of Bengal.

THE female wards built in connectionwith the civil hospital at Quetta by public subscriptions, to commemorate the memory of the late Mrs. Barnes, the wife of the Revenue Commissioner of Baluchistan will be opened shortly by the Agent of the Governor-General.

A RECENTLY invented ambulance saddle was inspected, on Wednesday morning, by General Stedman, Quarter-Master-General of India, and other military authorities at Simla. It is understood that the new saddle has met with general approval.

NEW rules have been sanctioned in connection with the Calcutta series of law reports, and the law reporting of other High Courts may shortly be considered with the view of suggesting any amendments to the various local Governments. A notification regarding them will be issued almost immediately.

THE 23rd Pioneers leave Chilas and Thak for Astor the first week in August, where they will await the 32nd Pioneers, who relieve them. The 32nd Pioneers will be employed on the Ramghat-Chilas Road during the winter.

SEVERAL sheep and goats were stolen from the Khan of Thor, near Chilas, as well as two women, some time since (about the 1st June). The Government, we believe, say that as they have not taken over this State they will not interfere, although the Political Officer with forty sepoys visited the place.

THERE is some talk of extending the cultivation of Liberian coffee in Ceylon, in view of the possible over-production of tea. It is believed that the Liberian plant might resist the leaf desease and green bug which proved fatal to cultivation in the great coffee days of the island.

MR. F. ASHTON, of the Northern India Salt Department, is now in Simla completing his report on his recent tour in the salt-producing tracts of the Bengal littoral from Chittagong to Midnapur. It is understood that in these tracts the illicit manufacture of salt has been found to be far more prevalent than was supposed by the local authorities, and that special measures for its suppression will probably be found necessary.

IT appears that the Thomas Pudan, mentioned in connection with Colonel Conway-Gordon and the libel suit, is not, as was reported, an employe of the Ruby Mines, but was formerly head clerk in the office of the Chief Engineer of the Indus Valley State Railway, and was thereafter appointed a District Traffic Superintendent on that line. When Colonel Conway-Gordon was Manager, he procured the dismissal of Mr. Pudan, and the libels referred to are evidently the reports written by him in his official capacity.

THE *Glasgow Mail* furnishes us with some curious information about Lord Rosebery, who, it seems, "was born on the '7th' of May; the year of his birth was 1847; he is forty-seven years of age; the Derby was the seventh race run by Ladas; the horse was the seventh on the race-card; and there were only seven horses running." And Lord Rosebery's father was born on the 14th, his second son on a 14th, the family was ennobled in 1700, and raised to an earldom in 1703, while a seat was given in the peerage of the United Kingdom in '28 last past. But alas for the "accretion of a myth." Though seven is proverbially the lucky number, Ladas was so far from being seventh on the race-card that he was not even sixth, but fifth.

A CIRCULAR has been issued to the members of the House of Lords, signed by the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Percy, the Earl of Cranbrook, and Lords Erne, Halifax, Clinton, and Balfour. It is as follows:—"My Lord,—A statement is being circulated by the Marriage Law Reform Association asking the members of the House of Lords to support the second reading of the Bill, by the Earl of Dunraven, for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, on the ground that 'the present Bill is offered as a compromise,' and with the desire to respect 'the feelings of those who wish to guard the interests of the Church, and to uphold her legitimate authority in the matter.' We wish to draw your Lordship's attention to the fact that this statement is contained in a circular originally issued in support of the Bill for legalising such marriages introduced into the House of Commons in March, and is now being utilised in support of the Bill before the House of Lords, which differs materially from the Commons Bill, the Clause supposed to safeguard the 'interests of the Church and to uphold her legitimate authority in the matter being entirely omitted. Without entering into the question whether the insertion of this Clause affects the objections which, in our opinion, are inseparable from the measure, we desire to call your Lordship's attention to the circumstances under which the circular has been issued, and to point out how entirely misleading its statements are as applied to the Bill for which Lord Dunraven has made himself responsible.'

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA XI. VS. XXII.

THE above match was resumed on the Gymkhana ground, on Saturday, when play was greatly interfered with by showers of rain which fell by fits and starts during the afternoon. Crimmins and Cole went in first to face the bowling of Benson and Greig. The former was caught by Cheetham before he could make a single run. Besley joined Hancock, but before he could add a single to his account he was clean-bowled by Greig. Cole was joined by Captain Wright, who did such yeoman service for his side on the last occasion. He played carefully, but when he had added 12 to the account he was bowled by Hancock. Wright was caught by Smith when he had made 5. Captain Knatchbull, who had displayed excellent play on the last occasion, and made 22, was caught by Benson before he had scored a single run. This made matters look gloomy for the XXII. Wilson came to the rescue, but before he could settle, he shared a similar fate as Wright and Knatchbull, being caught by Smith. Roberts who did 15 on the last occasion, then came in and playing steadily, added 15 to his credit, when he was bowled by Hancock. Watson and Creagh did not make any score, the former being bowled by Hancock and the latter by Benson. P. Wright scored only 2, while Stebbing ran up 6, when he was bowled by Cheetham. Haydon obtained 2 when he was caught by Cheetham. H. Wright had only contributed 4, when bowled by Cheetham. Lock, John, and Rivers-Smith displayed excellent play, and contributed 14, 22, and 18, respectively. The XXII. declared their innings closed when the total reached 117 at a cost of sixteen wickets.

The other side then went in to bat. Smith and Greig were first sent in. The former scored 18 when he was caught by Haydon. Greig was caught by Cole before he could add anything to the figures. Hetherall went in and scored 7 when it was time to draw the stumps. When the score went up to 28 the innings was closed, it being then six o'clock. Thus the match ended in a draw. The following are the scores:—

XXII.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lieut B J M Locke, b Benson...	3	b Cheetham	14
Surg-Major Crimmins, b Benson	0	c Cheetham, b Greig..	0
Capt G Wright, st Stephens, b Cheetham	30	c Smith, b Greig	5
Mr C C Knight, c and b Cheetham	1	did not bat	
Mr P L Wright, c Raymond, b Hancock.....	0	b Hancock	2
Lieut A D Creagh, l-b-w, b Hancock	33	b Benson.....	0
Mr T L Roberts, b Cheetham ..	15	b Hancock.....	15
Mr H C Wright, b Hancock ...	9	b Cheetham	4
Mr W R Haydon, b Hancock..	0	c and b Cheetham	2
Mr H E John, st Stephens, b Hancock	1	c Smith, b Hetherall...	22
Mr P R Wilson, b Hancock.....	5	c Smith, b Benson.....	0
Mr B F Jones, b Hancock.....	5	did not bat	
Capt Knatchbull, b Greig	22	c Smith, b Benson.....	0
Mr A J Besley, b Hancock	2	b Greig	0
Mr G Watson, st Stephen, b Cheetham.....	0	b Hancock.....	0
Mr W H Cole, l-b-w, b Hancock	0	b Hancock.....	12
Mr L Hudson, c Cheetham, b Benson	2	did not bat	
Mr E Rivers-Smith, c Cheetham, b Benson	0	b Young.....	18
Mr F Ellison, c Major, b Greig .	0	did not bat	
Mr B Booth, b Greig	2	not out.....	7
		A E Stebbing, b Cheetham	6
Mr H R Greaves, b Greig.....	0	did not bat	
Mr Merewether, not out.....	1		
Extras	4	Extras.....	10
Total....	134		117

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	B	R	M	W
Benson.....	48	33	1	4
Greig.....	55	30	3	4
Cheetham	35	29	1	2
Major	50	2	0	0
Hancock	65	35	2	8
Smith	...	..	..	..
Young	..	..	..	..
Hetherall.....	...	..	..	..
	XI.			

2nd Innings.	B	R	M	W
	60	30	4	3
	65	10	8	3
	90	24	9	4
	19	0	2	9
	75	25	6	4
	10	2	1	0
	6	2	0	1
	20	13	1	1

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Smith, b John.....	5	c Haydon, b Wright ..	18
Mr J C Greig, c Besley, b John	18	c and b Cole.....	0
Mr J C Brooks, l-b-w, b Wright	1	Hetherall, not out	7
Mr H Cheetham, st Knight, b Wright	22		
Mr P B Hancock, c Cole, b John	0		
Mr R H Raymond, c John, b Cole	5	did not bat	
Mr R H Dunk, b Wright	12		
Mr W E Young, b Jones	18		
Capt Benson, c Watson, b Jones	1		
Mr B J Stephens, c Rivers-Smith, b Jones	4		
Mr C P Major, not out	1		
Extras.....	4	Extras.....	3
Total.....	91	Total.....	28

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	B	R	M	W
*P L Wright.....	20	17	0	1
H E John	65	23	2	3
Capt Wright.....	35	10	2	2
B F Jones	32	23	0	3
W R Haydon ..	25	8	2	0
*W H Cole.....	25	6	3	1

2nd Innings.	B	R	M	W
	...	...	..	..
	40	13	2	0
	..	..	..	..
	12	1	1	1
	...	...	..	..
	30	11	1	1

*Bowled one wide.

JOHN BRIGHT'S C. C. VS. MESSRS. RALLI BROS'. C. C.

A MATCH was played between the above teams, on the Esplanade, on Saturday last, and resulted in a drawn game. Messrs. Ralli Brothers' team went in first, and made a good stand, losing their first wicket for 47 runs. They batted remarkably well, and ran up the score to 107, towards which Mr. Gagrat made 39, Mr. Mistry 19, Mr. Walsh 12, and Mr. Fido 15 not out. The John Bright's team went in rather late, owing to which only three of their batsmen had an opportunity of displaying their skill. They lost their first wicket for 27 runs, and the other two retired after scoring 45. The game thus ended in a draw. The fielding on both sides was good, considering the disadvantage of a wet ground. The following are the scores:—

RALLI BROTHERS.

J Machliwalla, run out	7
Gagrat, b Mody	39
Mistry, c Parakh, b R Mistry	19
Eduljee, c Reporter, b Mody	0
Walsh, c and b R Mistry	12
Daver, b R Mistry	8
Fido, not out.....	15
Hussey, b R Mistry	0
Writer, c Bulsara, b R Mistry	1
Daboo, b Mody	1
Shamrao, c and b Mody.....	0
Extras.....	6
	108
Short.....	1
Total.....	107

JOHN BRIGHT'S C. C.

Vakil, not out	13
Reporter, b Daver	18
Doctor, not out	12
Extras.....	2
Total.....	45

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE CLUB.

THE following additions and alterations have been made in the R. I. M. cricket programme:—Alteration—R. I. M. vs. Marine Battalion from Thursday, July 12 to Saturday, July 14. Additions—Friday, July 13, R. I. M. vs. Military Medical; Monday, August 13, 21st Bombay Infantry and R. I. M. vs. Mhow.

NIGHT SCHOOLS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are seven night schools in Bombay located in Cheoolwady, Girgaum, Gamdevi, Dongri, Khetwady, Byculla, and Mahar School. These schools are maintained by the Theistic Association with the help of subscriptions and donations collected for the purpose from well-to-do men and grants-in-aid given by Government annually after the examination of the pupils.

These schools are specially intended for the poor workmen of Bombay, who are unable to attend schools during the day owing to their professional employment. The fact that the education given in these schools enabled some of the students to get good posts with decent salaries proves the good they are doing to the poor. It is a pity that the reports of last August show a fall in the number of students attending the schools owing to the unfounded fear of the workmen of another disturbance in the city. Therefore, if you will be kind enough to call the attention of the mill-owners, printing presses, well-known firms, and some public offices and the employers of these workmen to these schools, and induce them to encourage the workmen to benefit themselves by these schools to a larger extent, you will no doubt be conferring a great boon on the helpless poor of this city.—Yours, &c.,

July 7. J. B. C.

P.S.—Certificates as to the qualification of students leaving the schools might be obtained from their headmaster.

BAZAAR folk at Delhi have got hold of a ridiculous rumour that the Russians have advanced to within thirty miles of our frontier, and that they continue advancing unchecked. Some of the more respectable citizens have been going about to enquire from the European residents whether there is any reliance to be placed upon the rumour.

"THE LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN IN INDIA."

AT the Wilson College, on Saturday afternoon, Miss Cornelia Sorabji, who passed the B.C. and law examination at Oxford, two years ago, gave a lecture on the above subject in the presence of a large audience. The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade presided, and there were also upon the platform Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, and the Rev. R. Macomish.

Mr. Justice Ranade, who was loudly cheered on rising to open the proceedings, referred to the high academical honours Miss Sorabji had taken. In Poona she and her sisters were known as the Graces, and their parents were considered fortunate in having such gifted daughters. Miss Sorabji had been to England for the purpose of preparing herself by a course of legal training to assist her native sisters in matters in which they now experienced great difficulties. At the request of many friends she had consented to give a lecture on "The legal Status of the Women of India," and he would now call upon her to do so.

Miss Cornelia Sorabji, who was loudly cheered on rising, after a few introductory remarks, proceeded to consider the sources of the law on the subject of women's property in India. In doing this, with reference, first, to the Hindu woman, she touched on the contest between custom and Brahminism. Lawyers had wrangled ceaselessly as to which had played the greater part in the history and development of legal institutions. Perhaps, the safest and truest view to take was that both have been powerful factors—but at different periods. Finally dominant, is Brahminism, distorting custom to suit priestly purposes, and giving a religious intendment to every action of life. The Hindu woman was next considered in relation to property, and the law on the subject was summarized in a popular form. The same was done with regard to the Mahomedan woman, the opinion arrived at being that both have considerable rights—the Mahomedan woman too many, and those too emphatically, perhaps. Both are persons in the eye of the law, not things. From this, it was a short flight to the question, how far are such proprietary and personal rights actually enjoyed by the Hindu or Mahomedan woman? Coming to consider the position of a married woman in India at the present moment, Miss Sorabji declined to go into details, which she felt her audience had better means of discovering than she herself, but she asked them to recal such details, and to remember that during all her life, whether under the tutelage of father or husband, the Indian woman had never been trained to face life alone. Then, when death came, as come it must so often, alas!—the miseries of Indian widowhood followed, as a natural sequence. Lawyers there were of course by the score, but as these had the good (?) fortune to be males, they were unapproachable. In managing her property, over her contracts, wills, &c., a woman needed some competent legal advice and help. Instances were then enumerated of a Mahomedan lady who wished to make a will, and procured an interview with a lawyer for the purpose. The chaperones necessary for the process were so many that the experiment proved a failure, as the secrets of the testamentary act could not be preserved. A widowed Hindu Queen was left to the mercy of an unscrupulous Indian agent, who manipulated her revenues. No redress was possible. The only help available (that of a man) being denied to her, her wrongs were never avenged. There was also a recent case, before the Privy Council, of a widow from the North, who having lost her property in a district court in the Punjab, started to carry her woes to the Queen. Meeting a fakir in Bombay, casually, the story was confided to him by her servant. The fakir promised to take the case to the Bombay High Court, on the payment of Rs. 900. Seeing nothing unusual in this, the woman paid the money, and returned to her home, only, of course, to find in due time that the whole thing was a fraud. She then made a second attempt to reach London, where she now is "battered" in every way. There could not naturally be an appeal from a district court to the Privy Council direct. The story, however, showed the need suggested earlier in the lecture of someone to whom a woman could go for intelligent help and sympathy in any of the various troubles of her life which may be beyond and outside her own solution—someone who will have the courage to prevent her from the law, as well as to help her to it. So many widows' substances were wasted in fruitless litigation. A well-known lawyer in India said to the lecturer, "Yes, injustice does exist: but in 200 years women will come out of their seclusion and then here we are to help them!" The lecturer, however, questioned the need of waiting, when there was a much better way. In conclusion, Miss Sorabji sketched the sort of work that might usefully be done by women lawyers. She did not want the gentle Hindu widow to lead the vanguard of advanced womanhood: but it might be possible to do (or prevent) the fighting for her. And in doing this there need be no encroachment on the domains of the stronger sex. "We do not want to 'supplant' men; there is enough to do for us to supplement them," said this lady-barrister. In asking men to allow women to give this supplementary aid the lecturer felt she was only appealing to the courtesy and instincts of those who from time immemorial had never failed to protect and succour all who were weak and helpless. Miss Sorabji resumed her seat amidst loud cheers, after having spoken exactly half-an-hour.

The Chairman said they had listened with great pleasure to the learned and practical address of Miss Sorabji. Not only had the legal status of Indian women been defined, but practical means had been suggested whereby Indian women could be helped in a practical way to overcome their difficulties. There was much need for such help, and they saw in Miss Sorabji a lady who had fully qualified herself to render it. The learned lecturer's Indian sisters—both Hindu and Mahomedan—would be well advised in obtaining the assistance she offered, for she had evidently mastered some of the most intricate problems of Indian law. The legal profession was one in which there were several departments of activity—there was the barrister, the solicitor, and the conveyancer, and now Miss Sorabji represented quite a different order. She had shown there were certain departments of law in which practical aptitude could be usefully exercised by women practitioners. If this field of labour was more fully opened to women in India, Bombay would be the city of its conception. He believed the Indian women would in due course avail themselves of the opportunity and utilise the services of ladies like Miss Sorabji. On behalf of the audience, he expressed his thanks to the lecturer for enlightening them on the subject of the legal status of women.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Dr. Mackichan said that not only did Mr. Ranade as a judge represent the whole scope of law, he also represented one of the great communities to whose condition reference had been made. They all recognised in the remarks Mr. Ranade had addressed to them the earnest sympathy he felt for the movement which the learned lecturer sought to foster in this country. They were therefore all placed under great obligation to the learned judge for his kindness in presiding that evening. (Cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated.

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL AT MIRAJ.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—At four o'clock, on the afternoon of July 5, Bala Saheb, Chief of Miraj, opened the doors of the new American Presbyterian Mission Hospital in Miraj. The new hospital is in every way an ornament to the city and State in which it is erected. It is commodious, well-ventilated, and well-lighted. In the male and female medical wards, male and female surgical wards, eye ward, and male and female private wards, space for sixty in-patients is provided. Operating-room, offices, class-room, laboratory, linen and bath-rooms are also furnished. Cleanliness, the *sine qua non* of a good hospital, is secured by having the floors of concrete, so that they can be easily flushed out, and by having water furnished in sixteen different places in the building by means of 1,200 gallon tanks beneath the roof filled by an American Aermotor. Mr. John H. Converse, of Philadelphia, U. S. A., generously provided the funds for the erection of the hospital outdoor dispensary, physician's bungalow, and adjoining out-buildings. The cost of the buildings was Rs. 45,000. Bala Sahib, Chief of Miraj, opened the doors and unveiled the marble tablet recording the loving gift of the Christian philanthropist to distant and foreign land and people. Mr. Graham, president of the American Presbyterian Mission in Western India, spoke briefly of the aim of the mission in this and other kinds of work.

Rao Bahadur Callian Sitaram Chitray, ex-Karbhari of Miraj, spoke of the benefit to be derived from the medical and educational work of missions. Dr. W. J. Wanless briefly described the building and its erection, paying merited praise to the generous donor and to friends in India, who had aided in carrying out his wishes. Rev. G. M. Goheen, of Kohlapur, dedicated in prayer the hospital to the service of God. After pan-supari the hospital was thrown open for inspection.

The invited guests included Bala Saheb, the young Chief of Kurundwad, Rao Bahadur Callian Chitray of Poona, Officers of Miraj and Sangli States, European friends from Kohlapur and Sangli, Native Christians, and others. Great credit is due to Dr. W. J. Wanless for the way in which he has used the funds entrusted to him. All his friends are ready to congratulate him on his now being placed at the head of such a hospital with so promising a field of usefulness.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

AMONGST the items for discussion at the current meeting of the Municipal Corporation is the Resolution passed by the Bombay Government on the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1892-93.

The Resolution is as under:—

In the following table the funds (other than loan funds) at the disposal of the Bombay Municipality during 1892-93 are shown under the usual heads and compared with those of the preceding year:—

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
General Tax	19,19,345	19,39,329
Water Tax	11,81,429	14,07,081
Halalkhore Tax	5,55,877	6,22,200
Wheel Tax and Toll Fees	3,42,973	3,44,905
Town Duties	8,40,222	9,73,928
Receipts from Government.....	3,29,801	3,30,453
Market Receipts.....	3,46,105	3,57,035
Returns from property, &c.....	5,83,851	6,90,245
Total.....	60,84,703	66,65,186
Opening Balance	17,29,270	29,05,655
Grand Total.....	78,13,973	95,70,841

The revenue and expenditure of the year under review were Rs. 66,65,187 and Rs. 65,45,512, respectively, the surplus being thus Rs. 1,19,675, which, added to the opening balance, would give a closing balance of Rs. 30,25,330. The workable closing balance, however, is given as Rs. 29,84,806, and it is explained that the difference is due to a net sum of Rs. 40,524 on account of stock adjustment items. These are not at present shown against the various expenditure heads, and some confusion naturally arises, but arrangements have been made to follow the practice of Government offices in future, and only such items as represent recoverable advances will remain unadjusted.

2. The revenue of the year under review exceeded that of 1891-92 by Rs. 5,80,483, chiefly under the heads Water Tax and Miscellaneous Water-Works Revenue, Halalkhore Tax, Town Duties and Miscellaneous. The excess collections under the Property Taxes amounted to Rs. 3,11,969, while the leviable demand rose by Rs. 1,06,887 only. Large outstandings under each head were collected and the reduction of these items from Rs. 4,53,728 to Rs. 1,24,719 was a very satisfactory feature of the year's administration. It is presumed that the difficulties experienced in previous years in collecting the taxes have been overcome, and the disputes settled. The gross collections of Town Duties fell off by Rs. 88,800, but the net collections increased by Rs. 1,33,706, and while the duty on Grain showed a large reduction, this was more than counter-balanced by the receipts under Sugar, Ghee, and Timber. It is observed that in the statement attached to paragraph 64 of the Commissioner's report the amount of refunds in 1891-92 is given as Rs. 12,65,998 and in the Chief Accountant's report as Rs. 11,99,339. It is understood that the former figure refers to the sanctioned refunds and the latter to actuals, and the outstanding balances of each year might with advantage be shown. The net receipts from grain amount, owing to the very large refunds, only to about 25 per cent. of the gross receipts, and it would appear to be a subject worthy of the consideration of the Corporation whether it is worth while for the sake of the comparatively small sum realized to subject the grain trade to the restrictions which are inevitable in an octroi and refund system. The increase under the head Miscellaneous occurs chiefly on account of interest on investments and profits on the sale of investments.

3. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 65,45,512, showing a net increase of Rs. 8,74,825 over the figure of 1891-92. The largest item is one of over 5½ lakhs under the head Municipal Debt, which is fully explained in the report.

4. Comparing next the actuals of Revenue and Expenditure with the budget estimates, it appears that under the former, there was an excess of Rs. 7,14,370 and under the latter savings amounting to Rs. 7,61,317. Examination of the figures given in paragraphs 54 and 56 of the Municipal Commissioner's report shows that the estimates of Property Taxes were very cautious, and provided for little, if anything, more than the ordinary collections of the year. The balance outstanding amounted to some 4½ lakhs, quite an abnormal figure, and provision might perhaps have been made for the recovery of a considerable portion of this, which was actually effected, and to which the excess is for the most part due. It is difficult to say to what extent the other items of excess might have been foreseen, but it may be remarked that considering the large balances of surplus cash and loan money usually invested, the sum of 25 lakhs, taken as the average for 1892-93, seems low. This figure was, no doubt, supported at the time by estimates of future expenditure, and so long as they continue too high so long must the returns from investments be expected to exceed the budget figure. On the Expenditure side the following were the chief savings:—

	Rs'
Fire-Brigade.....	31,693
Public Gardens.....	38,944
Public Works, Ordinary.....	1,74,831
Do. New.....	1,45,901
Public Health	1,28,375
Municipal Debt	1,69,125
Police	36,702

Excluding Police, the saving on which was due to the delay in the introduction of the re-organization, the savings under the other heads, amounted to nearly 13 per cent. Out of a total of Rs. 7,61,317, Rs. 4,06,022 are reported to be actual savings and Rs. 3,55,296 required to be renewed in the Budget for 1893,94. The latter figures compare very favourably with those of the preceding four years. The savings under "Fire-Brigade," "Municipal Debt," and "Public Gardens," have been sufficiently explained in the report, and it only remains to call attention again to the liberality of the estimates under Public Works and Health Department. The budget and actual figures under Public Works (new) for the last four years are given below:—

	Bhdget Rs.	Actuals. Rs.
1889-90	2,92,192	45,897
1890-91	3,47,880	77,084
1891-92	2,81,561	1,14,561
1892-93	2,99,812	1,53,911
Total Rs.....	11,31,445	3,91,556

These figures show very clearly that either the estimates were very inaccurate, or else that in each year something intervened to prevent the budget provision being utilized. Similarly in the Health Department there was again a very large saving, but as the Corporation has admitted that for years past the budget grant has been excessive, and has, as appears from the budget lately received, reduced the grant for 1894-95, Government will make no further remark than that with a financial system so elastic as that of the Municipality, it is unnecessary to provide year by year for expenditure that is likely to be required but rarely.

5. The expenditure on Municipal Debt reached the high figure of Rs. 21,97,233, but much relief has been given to current revenues by the extension of the period fixed for the repayment of the Vehar loan and the conversion of the Tulsi loan from 4½ to 4 per cent. The expenditure on loan works during the year amounted to Rs. 26,65,681 and the balance of loan funds held in deposit was largely reduced.

6. In answering the remarks made by Government in last year's review, the Corporation has, on the whole, given a fairly satisfactory explanation on the various points, and there is no doubt that they are placed in a position of some difficulty in having to raise instalments of loans, which may not be actually required at once, on fixed dates. They have, too, recognised that the budget figures are too high under several heads, and steps have been taken to reduce them as appears from the budget recently received.

7. The Corporation should be informed that the report is reviewed by this Government for the information of the Government of India, and that, as in previous years, copies of the review are forwarded to the Corporation for information. Government will be glad at any time to receive any remarks the Corporation may have to make.

W. L. HARVEY,
Under-Secretary to Government.

"TRUTH" remarks:—I am sorry to hear that my excellent friend Atkins is again being badgered about his fringe. An order was issued to the Scots Guards at Chelsea Barracks, last week, decreeing that any man going out of barracks with his hair showing below his cap in front was to be confined by the sergeant of the guard, and brought before the commanding officer, by whom he would be severely dealt with. I do no not wear a fringe over the forehead myself, nor do I personally admire this style of coiffure. It has always been affected, however, by the rank-and-file of the British army, and I understand it is much admired in the Park. Many gallant fellows spend a good deal of time and labour in getting their front hair to sit in the approved fashion. Why should they not? At one time officers and civilians used to pride themselves on the symmetrical parting and brushing of their back hair—they may still, for anything I know. At another time the waxing and curling of the moustache was an absorbing care with all who gave serious attention to their personal appearance. To interfere with these little vanities seems to me a foolish and irritating stretch of dicipline. I put it to the commanding officer of the first Scots Guards whether he would not himself chafe under a Horse Guards order dictating the precise length to which commanding officers should have their hair cut.

KAISER CALIGULA.

CONSIDERABLE sensation, it seems, has been created in Germany by the appearance of a pamphlet entitled "Caligula: A Study of Roman Cesarian Madness." The author of this treatise is Professor Quidde, who occupies the chair of Professor of History at the University of Munich, and is well known as the editor of the "Acts of the German Reichstag in the Fifteenth Century." But the question that is agitating Germany is, "Does Professor Quidde intend in this short sketch of Caligula to give a modern application to his subject?" The "Kreuz Zeitung" answers this question in the affirmative, and asserts that the pamphlet refers to modern Germany, and goes so far as to declare that in days gone by the author would have risked his head by the treatise.

Had it not been for the "Kreuz Zeitung's" denunciation of the pamphlet, it would probably have remained unnoticed. The attack upon it, however, has been the means of stirring up passionate party strife. The following extracts from the pamphlet may assist English readers in deciding for themselves whether Professor Quidde had any ulterior motive in publishing his brochure:—

Caius Cesar, known by his surname of Caligula (little boot), was still very young when he was unexpectedly called to the Throne. Dark and mysterious was his bringing up, and strange the fate of many of his ancestors. Popular rumour pointed to the obscure and mysterious circumstances attending his father's death. The aged Emperor had enjoyed a popularity greater than that of any other member of the Imperial family. To the army he was endeared by the events of many campaigns in which he had shared the hardships of the common soldier. The country near the Rhine resounded with his name. His family life, his troop of children, his simple mode of existence, his cheerful equanimity in all situations, his playful humour had won for him the affection of the people as well as of the army. So long as the old Emperor lived, Caligula was indeed condemned to inaction as regarded the weightiest questions of home policy, in spite of the high offices to which he was appointed and all his ability and love of action. But once seated on the throne, freer, happier days were to be looked for, and the oppressive burdens which weighed down the entire Empire would be removed. Some rays of the father's poopularity (continues Quidde) descended upon the son, who had, however, grown up quite unlike his father, perhaps resembling more his proud and passionate mother, who had so often intensified the difficult position of her husband. The wife and children of Germanicus were hated and suspected by the old Emperor, who, however, regarded Caius with a certain complacency, perhaps because he found him so unlike the father, for whom he felt so strong an aversion.

Once seated upon the throne, the young Emperor showed himself strange and enigmatical. During the last few years before his accession many favourable reports had been spread abroad concerning him, and men had boasted of the hard and unyielding character which in such difficult circumstances had been developed in Caligula. They had probably feared his arbitrary will; his inclination to misuse enormous powers, and stories of his unripe ideas and actions, and an anecdote of his early brutality were not lacking. It was probably expected that in addition to the powers of government being strengthened, the formidable Prætorian guard would be increased, as it was generally asserted that the young Emperor was specially indebted to that body. But the opposite of many of these things so confidently expected and feared happened. The leading statesman rapidly fell into disgrace, and his influence decreased. The Emperor took into his own hands the reins of government, and introduced his own peculiar methods of administration. The people cheered him, for this change came like redemption to all classes; a reformation era appeared to be dawning, and the way seemed opened for Liberal opinions.

Here is evidently a striking resemblance to the fall of Prince Bismarck.

This self-emancipation of the young King (continues the author) seemed to promise a change in the principles of government. Old Liberal aspirations were to be realised, and above all there was more political freedom. Caligula seemed in earnest in restoring ancient constitutional forms, which had fallen into disuse under Tiberius. By fixing the limits of the budget and the military body, he seemed to yield more to the influence of public opinion, and at the same time the free election of popular committees was resuscitated. The disorders caused by those who may be termed the political "agents provocateurs" of that day were proceeded against, and it appeared as if with greater freedom an era of social reformation or at least a popular treatment of economical questions was at hand. But even at the commencement of Caligula's reign, while the enthusiastic cries of an easily-excited populace applauded him, earnest thoughts had arisen in the minds of cautious observers.

We are accustomed to speak of Cesarian madness as a special form of mental aberration. Specific Cesarian madness is the product of circumstances which can only thrive through the moral degeneration of a monarchically-inclined people, or through the higher classes, who are nearest to the Sovereign. The possession of an apparently unchecked power causes the monarch to forget all the restraints of law, and the theoretical origin of this power as divine misleads the poorer classes, who believe in it with mischievous effect. If, in addition to the polite courtiers around him, the masses become also corrupted, it is a matter of astonishment when such an absolute monarch retains his senses. In the already rotten state of Roman national life, the conditions for the development of Cesarian madness richly abounded. Pomp and extravagance were displayed by Caligula in different directions—at festivals and banquets, in the distribution of presents, in apparel, and especially in his palaces and villas, and in the senseless manner of fitting up the Imperial yachts. Beyond all was this weakness displayed in gigantic buildings and architectural undertakings. Besides the insane love of show and extravagance, the madness of Caligula was evidenced in a morbid thirst for military triumphs. The time was not then exactly fitted for war, or for the winning of warlike triumphs. The frontiers of the Empire were quiet, and a further extension was not contemplated. Caligula's true Cesarian madness to shine in war found vent, therefore, in the mimic show of military manœuvres and theatrical military displays. There existed also in Caligula the fantastic idea of a conquest of the ocean. We have already spoken of his luxuriously-fitted yachts. His small and great voyages by sea are frequently mentioned. The grandeur of the stormy ocean delighted him. The military manœuvers and spectacles referred to, his hobbies concerning military discipline, and his triumphal marches, bring to light the comedian trait in his character, very characteristic of the pathological state of Cesarian madness. Nor did he limit himself to military buffooneries. We read of his passion for the theatre and circus, and even that he himself sometimes joined the actors, as he possessed a special liking for

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 6.

Moss, Major, Bo, R E, on completion of duty, from Deolalee

JULY 7.

Harrison, Capt, Bo, Sappers and Miners, on furlough, from Kirkee.
Gordon-Cumming, Capt, Bengal, Derbyshire Regt, on leave, from Umballa.
Leeds, Lt, Bengal, Derbyshire Regt, on duty, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 6.

Turner, Capt, Bo, 26th Baluch Regt, on leave, to Deesa.

JULY 7.

Whyte, Capt, Bo, 17th Regt, on leave, to Ratnagiri.
Leslie, Lt, Bengal, 4th Lancers, H C; off leave, to Bolarum.

JULY 8.

Tanner, Lt, Bo, 2nd Baluchi, on duty to Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th July, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week;—

FORT HEAD-QUARTERS.

Friday, 13th instant, 8-30 p.m. 25-pr M L Gun drill.

NESBIT ROAD-QUARTERS.

Friday, 13th instant, 8-15 p.m 25-pr M L Gun drill.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the 6th instant, and are posted as follows;—

Gunner James Stafford, No. 1 Sub-division No, 2 Company; and Gunner Alfred Mason, No, 2 Sub-division No. 1 Company.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

Mr J Windsor, Offg Depy Commr, Manbhum, is allowed leave for three months,

Mr C H Bombas is appointed to act as Depy Commr of Manbhum, during the absence, on leave, of Mr J Windsor, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Depy Commr of Singbhum.

Mr A H James, Asst Inspr-Genl, Govt Railway Police, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr H E C Paget, Dist Supdt of Police, is appointed to act as Asst Inspr-Genl of Govt Railway Police, during the absence, on leave, of Mr A H James, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Collr of Income-tax, Calcutta.

Mr H N Harris, Dist Supdt of Police, Gaya, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-six days.

Mr L E Fabre-Tonnerre, Dist Supdt of Police, Nadia, is transferred to Gaya.

Mr R L Ward, Dist Supdt of Police, Rajshahi, on leave, is transferred to Nadia.

Mr T Moore, Asst Supdt of Police, 24-Parganas, is transferred to Rajshahi, and is appointed, until further orders, to have charge of the District Police of that district.

Mr A B C Comber, Asst Supdt of Police, Bhagalpur, is trasferred to Singbhum, and is appointed to have charge of the District Police of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr S N Walker, or until further orders.

Mr E H D'Oyly, Asst Supdt, of Police, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of six months' extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay.

Mr A A Campbell, Asst Supdt Police, in charge of the Dist Police, Palamau, is allowed leave for three months.

The following officiating promotions are sanctioned in the Upper Controlling Staff of the Forest Dept in Bengal, during the absence, on leave, of Mr E G Chester, Depy Consvr of Forests, 2nd grade, or until furtner orders;—

Mr G A Richardson, Depy Consvr of Forests, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade of Depy Consvrs.

Mr R L Heinig, Depy Consvr of Forests, 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade of Depy Consvrs.

Mr W H Lovegrove, Asst Consvr of Forests, 1st grade, to officiate in the 4th grade of Depy Consvrs.

(Assam Gazette.)

Leave of absence, on private affairs, for six months, is granted to Mr St Quintin Byrne, Asst Supdt of Police, Nowgong.

Lieut H W Rushton, R E, Asst Engr, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr of No. II Division, Nichuguard-Manipur Road Circle, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr E J Mitchell, Ex Engr, or until further orders.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN).

For Judgment.

629-93—Shamrao P—Heerabai alias Saloobai vs Pandoo Cashinath Thakore—Chalk, W and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

442-93—Mansukhlal D and J—Amrutlal Mohunlal vs Tribhowandass Ruttonjee Modi and others—Edgelow and G—J Janardhan and A.

390-93—Payne, G and S—Govindjee Mohunjee vs Dossa Kirpal—Mansukial, D and J.

407-91—Tyabjee, D P and C—Hajee Khan Habib Khan vs Ramjee, Antone and another—Chalk, W and S.

268-92—Chalk, W and S—Pacotti San Jao vs Dagree—T A Bland.

For Further Direction on Commissioner's Report and Costs.

154-93—Wadia and G—Hajee Haroon Hajee Tyeb vs Hajee Ally Janmahomed.

76-93—Mansukial, D and J—Bai Dahi alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeewandas and another—Muljee and R and Little, S, N and B.

145-88—J C Cama—Bachoobai and others vs Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and others—Payne, G and S—Munsukial, D and G—Crawford, B and Co and Edgelow and G—To Vary Commissioner's Report.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.

218-94—K G—Mantri Ravloo Nemajee vs Daji Sadoo—M L Shroff.

218-91—Jehangir D—Hajee Jamal Peerbhoy vs Bhora Goolam Hoosein Mowla Heptoola—Furdoonji P P.

224-91—Bicknell M and M—Fatmabibi vs Gopinath Harichandra and others—Tyabjee, D P and C.

242-94—Crawford B and Co—Syed Mahomed Makki Edronsi vs Kadri Beg and others—Framjee and M and Brown and M.

243-94—Tyabjee, D P and C—Esufalli Esmailjee vs Merwanjee Cowjee—Ardesir, H and B.

246-94—Muljee and R—Premjee Ookerda and another vs Tulsidas Nursey—Darasha B.

247-94—Framjee and M—Alexander de Silva vs John Domingos Gunsalves and others—Framjee and M—Roughton and B.

248-94—Tyebjee D P and C—Narrondas Canjee vs Madhowjee Bhugwanjee and others—M H Khan.

230-94—Payne, G and S—Govindjee Panji vs Ganeshram Pooranmul—M L Shroff.

Postponed Long Causes.

397-93—Pestonjee, R and K—Nursey Mowjee and others vs Bai Munchabai and others—Wadia and G.

646-92—M H Khan—Madhowjee Bhugwanjee and others vs Narrrondas Canjee—Tyabjee D P and C.

421-93—Fardunjee P Pavri—Cowasjee Jamsetjee Mehta vs Moossa Noor Mahomed—Tyabjee, D P and C.

51-92—Bicknell, M and M—Sadashuk Hanutram vs Gurudyal Gopaldas and another—K D Shroff.

608-92—Payne, G and S—Bhootajee Meghajee and others vs Sennaji Hussaji and others—Framjee and M.

384-93—Pestonjee, H and K—Rezonji Kerbadji Bharucha vs Bomonji Edalji Soonawalla and others—Nanu and H.

[Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.]

For Dismissal

590-93—Janardhan and A—Ibrahim Kurmally vs C A Turner—Payne, G and S and In person.

36-91—Jehangir D—Kanoo Tookaram and others vs Rambai, widow—K J Mantri.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

725-92—Edgelow and G—Latiff Hassun and others vs Hajee Cassum Joosub and others—Chalk W and S Bicknell, M and M—Part heard.

307-93—Bhaishunker and K—Ita narayen Nathuram vs Manaidas Candas and others—Edgelow and G—Part heard.

328-93—Bhaishunker and K—Bansilal Abirchand vs Mangaldas Candas and another—Edgelow and G.

356-91—Craigie, L and G—Govardhandas Khatao vs Rampurba Sumantrai—undefended.

528-93—Mansukial, D and J—Jeenabhai Ramchandra vs Jugjeewun Nanabhai and another—Edgelow and G.

535-92—Roughton and B—Alexander B Dunnett vs Duncan C Fraser.

441-93—Daphtary and F—Ramchundra Bapujee Naganthe vs Dada Luximon Walekar—Little, S N and B.

429-93—Wadia and G—Valchand Ramchand and others vs Kasurchand Lalchand.

497-92—Tyabjee, D P and C—Harriram Veerjee vs Dhirbai and another—J C Cama.

197-93—Muljee and R—Luxmibai vs Jumnabai—Bhai hanker and K.

313-93—Tyabjee, D P and C—Hardwarmull Meghraj and others vs Pranjeewandas Culliandas—Wadia and G

322-93—Payne, G and S—Jeewanbai and another vs Manokjee Cawasjee Tubac and others.

286-93—Payne, G and S—Sewnarrayen Rampurtab and others vs Luchminarayen Mukonlal—Bhaishanker and K.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending July 3, as compared with the statement of June 26, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	June 26. Rs.	A.	P.	July 3. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	56,00,000	0	0	56,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,12,26,511	9		2,13,39,959	13	5
Other Deposits, &c.	3,82,45,263	5	7	3,84,68,341	0	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,85,070	0	2	2,64,413	4	10
Sundries	33,84,607	1	0	37,17,929	4	10
	Rs. 8,89,41,752	0	1	8,93,90,634	7	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,00,28,830	0	0	87,12,269	2	0
Other authorised Investments.	51,73,458	8	0	64,17,518	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,01,29,447	9	4	1,07,01,438	6	11
Credits on do.	82,80,473	0	8	91,08,415	4	10
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,31,99,065	6	8	2,25,30,394	4	2
Balances with other Banks	5,98,079	9	4	5,19,617	15	8
Bullion	1,073	9	5	1,091	9	5
Dead Stock	13,01,788	2	5	12,92,841	3	4
Stamps	9,610	4	6	9,193	3	9
Sundries	16,33,635	9	3	17,39,843	12	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,22,22,984	9	0	1,15,87,828	12	6
Do. at Branches	1,60,43,745	14	6	1,66,70,182	4	3
	Rs. 8,89,41,752	0	1	8,93,90,634	7	4

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to July 3, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	6,55,303	Inc.
Do. at Branches	5,43,156	Dec.
Other Deposits	2,23,078	Inc.
Post Bills	2,20,657	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,72,500	Dec.
Loans	5,71,991	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	8,27,962	do.
Mercantile Bills	6,66,671	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	6,34,765	do.
Do. at Branches	6,26,436	Inc.

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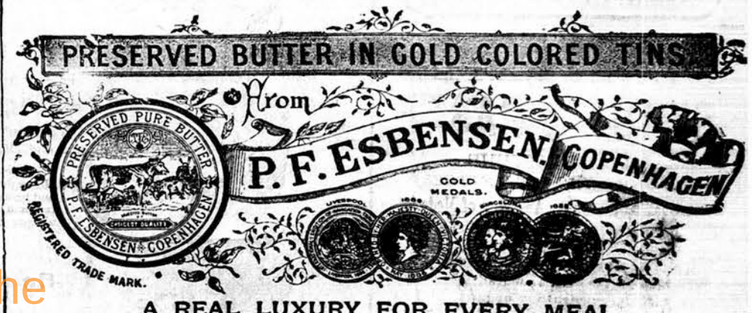

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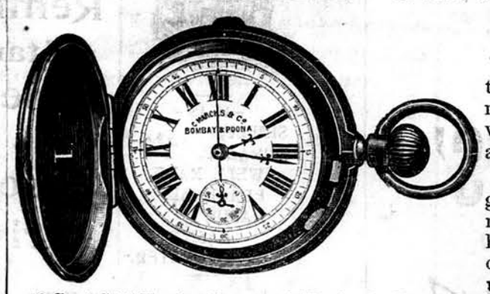

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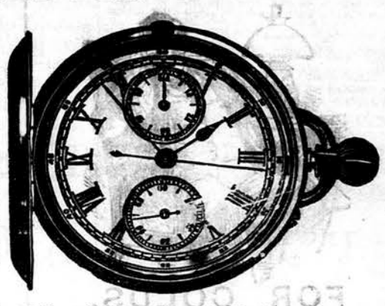

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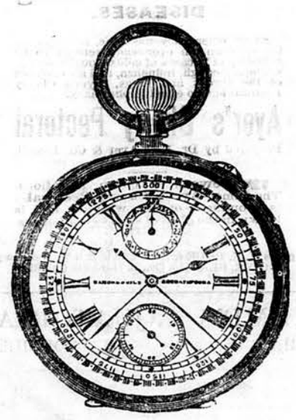

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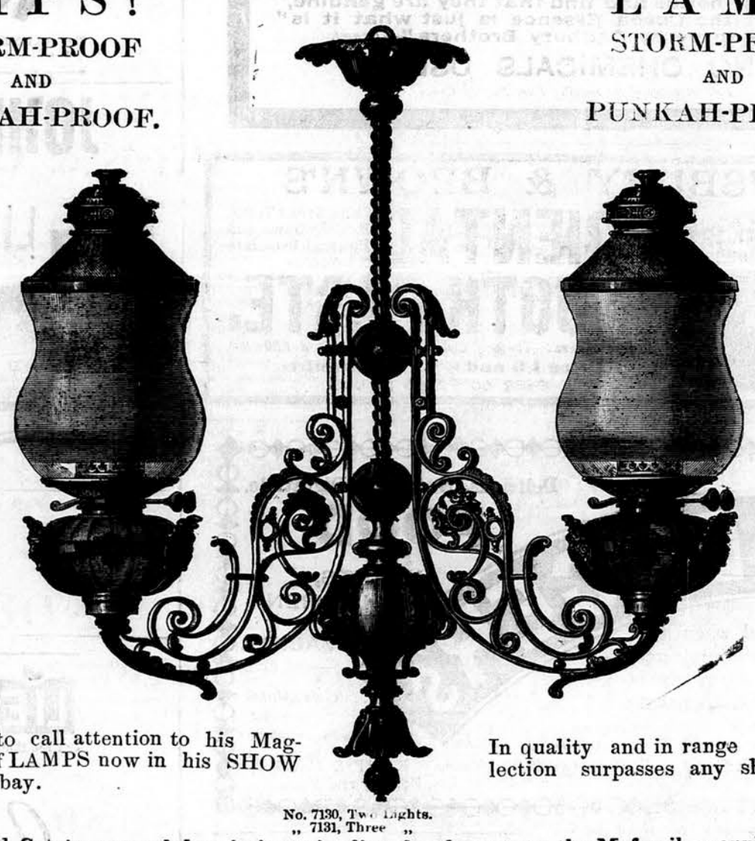

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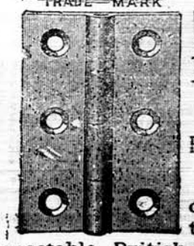

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.